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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

PRESSING CALLS FOR MANY MORE MINISTERS.

MR. EDITOR—Through the medium of your paper, I wish to present before the public a collection of *facts*, which cannot fail to arrest their attention, and fix it upon the numerous and pressing calls for increasing the number of able and devoted ministers. This is the more needful, because few indeed, either of Ministers or private Christians, have yet directed their attention to this object, with an interest which is proportioned to its relative importance. Bibles, and Tracts, and Domestic Missions, and Sabbath Schools, have all their attractions from the personal and local interests which they promote; and all Christians will co-operate in the support of Foreign Missions. But the education of pious young men for the ministry excites far less interest, and meets with many more objections, than any other branch of the system of christian benevolence. It is for this reason incumbent on those who view this subject in its true light, to come forward and press on the public mind the call for united and vigorous exertions, especially at the present time, to promote this object. And what is needed for this purpose is a plain statement of authenticated FACTS. If these do not produce the effect, all arguments and persuasions must fail. Several of the facts presented in this document are taken from the Home Missionary: Others are derived from unquestionable authority.

To begin with our *own state.* After all that has been done for domestic missions among us, there remain one hundred and sixteen vacant congregations, which have neither pastor nor stated supply, within thirty counties, in the middle and western parts of New-York, as appears from the minutes of the last General Assembly. In the county of St. Lawrence, $1000 were pledged to the Corresponding Secretary of the W. D. M. Society for the support of ministers in that county, in addition to the number now employed, could the men be obtained. Above $600, collected for domestic missions within the limits of the Geneva Agency, were returned the last year, to the Parent Society in New-York, after supplying as far as practicable the vacant churches within their bounds; and yet, a member of the Ontari Presbytery writes thus to the Secretary of the Western Agency:—"Almost the whole of the southern part of our boundary is a moral wilderness. In almost every town, there is a little church and a little light; but all that surrounds is darkness: and so far as my personal acquaintance extends, it is increasing daily; and *all for want of help.*" (*Home Miss'ry*, p. 119.) Indeed, within four or five counties on the Pennsylvania line, there is but little more than the proportion of one presbyterian or congregational minister to 10,000 souls.

Now take a view of the western and southern states. Look at

OHIO.

From the Report of Messrs. Bingham and Pomeroy.

After stating that they had, in one month, formed sixteen associations in four counties, for the support of ministers, by raising for each a salary of $300, they remark, "We here closed our exertions; not because we had not the greatest encouragement to go further; but because we did not dare to go further, *lest we should pledge the parent institution for a greater number of men than they could supply.* Yes sir, we felt ourselves *obliged to stop*, when we were earnestly solicited to go further by the inhabitants of other counties. We wish you, and the eastern Christians, and our brethren in the schools of the prophets, to know this fact; that the *means are not wanting* to support an able and pious ministry, if suitable men can be obtained. We have no hesitation in saying, that three or four hundred dollars might be raised upon an average in each county in this state, and MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED MINISTERS BE IMMEDIATELY INTRODUCED into this highly important field of missionary effort. Will you say to us, move forward? We pledge ourselves, with the assistance of the great Head of the Church, to *form as many county auxiliaries*, (to raise each $300 annually,) *as you will supply with faithful missionaries.*"—*Home Miss.* pp. 8, 9.

This state has almost a million of inhabitants, and not more than one hundred effective ministers.

The above statements correspond, in substance, with many other official communications.

INDIANA.

From Rev. Leander Cobb.

"Oh, the field is ripe for the harvest: but there are few, *very few* to reap. Could the destitute churches in Indiana be sure of being supplied with missionaries, I believe they would rejoice to form themselves into associations similar to those formed by brothers Bingham and Pomeroy, in Ohio. The appeal of these brethren justly claims the highest attention of Christians at the east."—*H. Mis.* p. 98.

From another Correspondent.

"My principal object in writing you, is to *pray* and *beg* for missionary assistance, especially for Clinton county, and New-Market, in Highland county, Ohio, and for Fort-Wayne, in Indiana. Several of your missionaries I have the happiness to be partially acquainted with, and consider them among the best men in our state. I do most devoutly wish we might have *an hundred of them immediately*, in Ohio. The Lord would make ample room for them. There is a great deal of excitement at present in this state. If you have but one preacher to send to Ohio, send him to Clinton. With respect to Fort-Wayne, in Indiana, it must be supplied from some quarter; and I hope you will have the honour of affording that supply. I do not think they have presbyterian preaching nearer than eighty miles. The people are willing to do something handsome toward maintaining a preacher. Can you send them one? The blessing of those who are ready to perish is worth something. New Market, Highland county, Ohio; what will they do? Highland county, Ohio, is now under the special influences of the Spirit. O! send over and help us."—*Home Mis.* p. 106.

ILLINOIS.

From Laymen in Springfield & Jacksonville.

"In nine adjacent counties of this state, each of which contain presbyterian professors sufficient to form a respectable church, there is *no minister* of the presbyterian or congregational order. The population of these counties is about 30,000; having probably doubled in less than four years. In three of these counties, viz: Adams, Pike and Schuyler, "*the soil was never pressed by the foot of a presbyterian or congregational minister.*"

"The moral desolations of this otherwise very desirable region are great; far greater, I fear, than you will conceive, after all attempts at description. Indifference and *opposition* to literary improvement, (in the majority,) and neglect of moral instruction, and the influence of intemperance, profaneness, gambling, &c. are doing their own work in forming the character of our youth! But, here is a little salt, which has not lost its savour. In Green county is a small presbyterian church. In Morgan is a little church; and another in Sagamore county. In Fulton county are a few Presbyterians, unembodied, calling for assistance to form them into a church. Also, in Schuyler and Adams, are a few persons of our order, entirely destitute of gospel ordinances. Our church in Morgan consists of twenty-eight members. Rev. J. M. Ellis now devotes three-fourths of his time to our neighbourhood and congregation. What are the labours of one man in a population of more than 30,000? All others are destitute: They languish, they starve for want of spiritual bread. Is there no help for the souls that are here perishing? While God is doing great things for his church in other states—pouring out his Spirit in such copious effusions where the gospel is preached, this people are going backward. Is it not probable that God would equally prosper the preaching of his word in Illinois? We *call loudly*, by our destitute situation, for immediate aid! Compare our case with others, and tell us if we have yet no claim on your christian charity."—*Home Mis.* pp. 94, 95, 148.

MISSOURI.

"Missouri is larger, by one fifth, in extent of territory, than the whole state of New York. It contains about 100,000 inhabitants, on a soil that is not surpassed in fertility. And there are but *five points* in this state where are ministers of the presbyterian denomination. The tide of emigration is rapidly rolling in upon us, and this state must soon rank among the most populous in the Union. There is scarcely a county where one or two missionaries could not be advantageously located. In almost every county churches could be gathered. I noticed in the last number of the Missionary, that five young men have been commissioned to labour the next year in the state of Ohio. The field to which they go is large and important. But where are the men for this state? We *beg for help.* We plead in behalf of thousands who are destitute, and who are pining for the bread of life. *The burden of our complaint is the* SCARCITY OF COMPETENT MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL. We are the more earnest in our request, because we believe the *people are prepared* for the joyful reception of faithful ambassadors of the cross. The field is ripe for the harvest, and the sickle must be thrust in *now*, or the precious grain will be lost."—*Home Mis.* p. 115.

From a Correspondent in St. Charles County.

"This country is in the centre of the "valley of the Mississippi." Her uncommon commercial facilities and natural advantages, the enterprise and sagacity of her even uncultured inhabitants, and the exhaustless and still increasing wave of population, that unceasingly rolls in upon her shore—all concur to render it probable that the most sanguine expectations that have been formed respecting the future wealth and population of this country will be surpassed at a period not very distant. Now, it becomes a question of the last importance—Shall this *infant Hercules* hereafter exert the stupendous energies, to which he is destined, in *doing mischief*, or in *promoting the great interests of virtue and religion?* Much, indeed all, under God, depends on his moral training—his religious education. The present population of this remarkable country must have the gospel *ably*, as well as faithfully, preached to them. The religion of Christ must be put on a solid and permanent basis—on a commanding vantage ground—or iniquity will in a short time prevail, and burst ing over the feeble barriers now opposed to its progress, deluge a vast surrounding region."

Then follows a pressing application for missionaries.—*Home Mis.* p. 48.

ALABAMA.

From a Minister in that State to Theological Students.

"There are only three of us in this wide region; and we are really missionaries, tho' nominally pastors. *The blessing accompanying our labours, renders more labour necessary.* Would to God you could hear the urgency of the requests for but *one day's labour*, among many of the famishing neighbourhoods in this section of our valley, forty by twenty miles in extent. They would burn upon your heart the holy resolution of entire devotedness to the cause of Christ. And now, who is there among you that feareth the Lord, and that is willing to endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ? We want such a man; we need him; we must have such a one, if one can be found. Our churches may be permanently established, if we can get this timely assistance. But it is *useless to organise more churches, till we have some prospect of supplying them.*"—*H. Mis.* p. 165.

VIRGINIA.

From the Domestic Missionary Society of Richmond.

"In almost every county in the Presbytery (of Richmond), there is a part of the population which must be supplied with the means of grace by Presbyterians, or they will, to all appearance, live and die without them. Our *greatest difficulty is to obtain suitable missionaries and agents.* At present we have but four missionaries in our employ. We greatly need as many more, and could employ them advantageously at once. But *where to get them we do not know* Men of the right stamp will be useful, and in a little time, *obtain a support almost any where among us.*"—*Home Miss.* p. 81.

NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Corresponding Secretary of the N. C. Missionary Society.

"Within the bounds of our Executive Committee, there are twenty-seven counties without a single presbyterian congregation. In these I have no doubt *many flourishing churches might be built up*, if we had the men to do it. But alas, the harvest *is* great, and the labourers are few, is still our desponding cry. It is estimated that there are at least 30,000 families in this state destitute of the bible. *No experiment to build up new congregations* has been made within the last seven years, *which has not succeeded*, and in a majority of instances beyond our most sanguine hopes. We can *promise support to as many young men as there is any prospect of getting.* I have the promise of $500, from one man. Can I not indulge the hope that you will send us one or two at least?"—*Home Mis.* p. 164.

GEORGIA.

From a Minister in Lexington, Geo.

"In country places, they seldom have preaching in any church more than once a month. No where is disinterestedness in clergymen more necessary than in this state. It seems to me that the liberality of the people is measured more by their opinion of this virtue in a minister than any other. No pious minister, however, who will labour among them faithfully, and cast all his care for support on God and the people, need fear want. We have more than fifty churches, and less than thirty ministers. *Our churches might easily be doubled in number in one year*, if we had enough ministers of the right kind. And every church, believe, would willingly give a minister food and raiment As far as my experience extends, the people of Georgia are ever pleased with ministers who attend to their appropriate duties, and show that they really have the cause of Christ and the good of the people at heart. Such ministers they treat with every possible attention."—*Home Mis.* p. 78.

A portion of this intelligence is from the *first native of Georgia who ever received presbyterian ordination.*

GALENA.

This town is situated three miles east of the river Mississippi, in lat. 43°, containing about 1200 souls. It derives all its importance from extensive and rich mines of lead ore in the vicinity. Within twenty miles round are probably 10,000 inhabitants, engaged in working these mines. Two years ago there were not over fifty souls in this place. "There are *none of the external or public means of grace here, either in town or country.* The inhabitants are, most of them, so bent on pleasure and business, that the thoughts of death and judgment seem never to enter their minds. Funerals, except in two or three instances recently, have been conducted in a manner that I have hardly thought possible in any part of our land. The corpse is taken from the dwelling and carried to the grave by a few persons, and not a word said either of consolation or admonition. About $400 have been subscribed for the support of a clergyman. I did hope that ere this, some person authorised to preach the gospel would have visited this place; and do not yet despair of seeing one. Have the Board taken this subject into consideration? I think I am safe in saying, there is no place more in need."—*Home Mis.* pp. 47, 80.

LOUISIANA.

"We, the undersigned, inhabitants of the parishes of Ascension and Ibberville, in the state of Louisiana, take the liberty to state the condition of this section of country to your charitable Society. [Signed by forty persons.] With the exception of one catholic minister in each, *we have not a minister of the gospel in our parishes.* (A parish here is much the same as a county in the older states.) From Baton-Rouge to New-Orleans, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, all of which is a thickly settled country, *the word of God is not preached in the English language; and we believe never* HAS BEEN PREACHED ON THE SABBATH; and with few exceptions, never on other days of the week. Very many of the inhabitants are Americans. Multitudes are here destitute of the ordinances of Christ. The sick and the dying have no minister to pray for them: none to attend funerals. We see, and have seen for many years, like a mighty torrent rolling over us, the desolation in which our country will evidently soon be, if we neglect and do not enjoy the blessing of a preached gospel. It is our sincere desire, and at present our *only hope*, that you will send us a missionary; one capable to teach us the truths of the gospel; zealous in the things of religion; who may do honour to his profession, and whose labours we pray the Lord may bless. Such a minister would be welcome, and provision be made for his support And we trust through the blessing of God, societies and churches may soon be formed here, and the interest of the Redeemer's kingdom advanced."

A gentleman who has been eight years resident in Louisiana, writes thus to the Cor. Secretary:—

"This is now a rich and flourishing, and is becoming a very populous state. About half the inhabitants are Americans. Except Roman Catholics, I believe there are *not more than three or four settled ministers in the state. Including about half the state*, the southern and western parts, *there is not, I presume, a protestant minister of the gospel of any denomination*, either settled or as a missionary, New-Orleans excepted. That portion of the inhabitants which are native Americans, are emigrants from different parts of the Union; *are able, and no doubt willing to come forward and support the preaching of the gospel*, if ministers could be obtained; and likewise to contribute to the spread of the word of God, and to the building up of Christ's kingdom to the ends of the world. The people are sensible of their situation, and are now anxiously waiting and hoping soon to greet the arrival of a missionary from the A. H. M. S. Who is to comprehend the result of such an event? What an extensive field; and *not a labourer in all the harvest!* For many months in the year, no less than 20,000 strangers visit our shores, scattered through different parts of the state; and what examples are set them? Where can they go to hear the word of God preached? What but the billiard table, the licensed gambling-house, the horse race, the congo dance, is seen to attract the attention of this vast multitude! When shall such scenes on the Sabbath end, and the true God be adored? Are there not some ministers, whose zeal for the cause of the Redeemer is so great, that they will come over and help us? In a short time, the present generation will all pass away; and *what will become of the soul?* I feel sensible, though the wants in other parts of the country are very great, that in no part of the Union are missionaries so much needed as in the state of Louisiana."—*Home Mis.* pp. 92, 93.

[Remainder next week.]

For the Western Recorder.

DUTIES OF PRIVATE CHRISTIANS.

No. XIII.

"Let the righteous smite me; it shall be a kindness."
PSALM cxli, 5.

MR. EDITOR—The affections of worldly men are to be won chiefly by commendation, by applause, by flattery, by acts of friendly partiality. They love themselves supremely; and in matters of religion, are continually influenced by feelings of self-justification. They here love to deceive themselves; and he that would undeceive them, without administering a full equivalent to their self-complacency in some other way, will be sure in ordinary cases to excite their resentment.

The genuine spirit of christianity is just the reverse of this. Christians who live near to God are self-suspicious. They know too well the treachery of their own hearts, to desire commendation. They hate flattery; they loathe themselves, and pray for the searching influences of the Spirit, that they may be cleansed and sanctified. They know that he who "covereth his sins shall not prosper." Well then may they say with the psalmist, in reference to every species of delinquency which can be charged upon them, "Let the righteous smite me; it shall be a kindness: Let him reprove me; it shall be as excellent oil." Such a reprover, coming in the spirit of gospel meekness, is received as a messenger from God. He comes as a helper in spiritual things; and not as one who is to be hated, because he tells them the truth.

Christians are continually liable to fall into sin. When not guilty of any overt act of wickedness, they will yet, in ten thousand instances, as we have seen, gradually decline in spirituality, and become earthly minded.* In this situation, each learns by degrees to esteem himself better than others; and tho' he still acknowledges in words his own delinquency, he secretly covers it and contemplates the inconsistency of others around him. What he thus contemplates excites his displeasure and impatience, and calls forth within him a spirit of bitterness, which in its turn becomes offensive to others. Just in proportion, therefore, as the brethren sink into backsliding, they will become disunited; and it is evident that the bond of union can be restored to them only by a revival of their spirituality. How much, then, does every Christian need a faithful reprover; one who will be watchful, meek, affectionate and persevering! Such a one may be found in the person of a faithful clergyman, or among the elders, who, ruling well, are accounted worthy of double honour. These are the appointed overseers of God's heritage. They are to exhort, warn, admonish, rebuke, with all authority, and wield the rod of discipline against open offenders. Nor is it difficult to see, that the proper exercise of this authority has a direct tendency to promote union in the churches.

But this alone is not sufficient. The Apostle Paul says to the Romans, "Ye are able, also, to admonish one another." He says to the Hebrews, "Exhort one another daily, while it is called to-day, lest any of you be hardened through the deceitfulness of sin." Here we have a command, with the reason annexed, which is directly in point—lest ye be hardened through the deceitfulness of sin. The command is imperative—Exhort one another *daily*, while it is called to-day. We must do it immediately—continually, while the day of life lasts.

Now, Mr. Editor, look abroad over the face of the churches, and tell me of a single place where this duty is not generally disregarded. I might almost challenge you to produce an individual, who habitually comes up to the spirit of this injunction. In seasons of revival, the duty is indeed acknowledged; and a small portion of the church endeavour in some feeble manner to perform it. What if the performance were to become universal and perpetual? What if every one were to consider himself, as, in this respect, his "brother's keeper," and were to seek daily opportunities of speaking to some one or more of the brethren on the state of his soul! This, by a reciprocal tendency, would lead to self-examination, to personal watchfulness, to holy living, and thus, to brotherly kindness and unanimity. A Christian, who should be thoroughly convinced that this duty imperiously devolved upon him, would soon discover his unfitness for performing it, and begin to humble himself before God. He could no longer remain at ease in Zion. He would witness no success in his undertaking, unless he became spiritually minded. He could not otherwise gain his brother, or be of any special service to him. On the contrary, he would be more likely to give offence, and meet with a repulse.

The abuse of this duty, however, can furnish no argument in favour of the neglect of it. Nor can it be innocently neglected, because of the difficulties which it involves. The command is positive. The reason is annexed to it. The thing deprecated, it is presumed, has to some extent fallen upon the churches. Is it not high time, then, that this command should be obeyed? Christian reader, the question is urged upon you. Will you obey? Will you seek daily opportunities of conversing with others on subjects which are purely spiritual? Will you admonish and exhort others, and in the mean time receive admonition yourself, as a special favour? Will you make heart work of this business, and transact it as in the presence of the Lord? Turn not away, I beseech you, from these inquiries. They have come to you in the providence of God. What is your answer? HUR.

P. S.—Some of the difficulties connected with the performance of this duty remain to be considered.

From the Home Missionary.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A PASTOR.

"Brother ——," said Mr. Parsons to me, "if you will go to N——, and preach there, the few leisure weeks you have in prospect, I think that great good may be done. I would go myself, but cannot" "I will do it," was my reply, "if you will pray for me that my ministrations there may be accompanied with a blessing." To this proposition Mr. Parsons cheerfully acceded, and during the interval which elapsed, more than once adverted to my engagement with great interest. The time for going arrived, and nearly the last words which this beloved brother said to me, were, "I expect to hear of a revival of religion in N——."

To say nothing of the prayers of such men as Parsons, which are doubtless prevalent with God, there is an aspiring power in the sentiments they express. When I took my departure for N——, I expected to witness a work of God there, and in the exercise of this confidence, I endeavoured to lift up my heart to heaven in concert with my beloved friend.

N—— was a country town, inhabited by an industrious and sensible, though somewhat sparse population. The people had formerly been united in their views of religion, and composed but one congregation. Of late, however, the face of things was changed. Instead of one denomination of Christians, there were three rival communions and two houses of worship. One of the intruding sects, as they were considered, had become strong and flourishing; and thought of nothing less than possessing the whole land. Their movements were decidedly aggressive, and had almost invariably been crowned with success. The consequence was, that the Presbyterians, who were too much disposed to regard the country as their own by right of possession, were *forced*, as they imagined, into the attitude of defence. The controversy was the more unhappy and inexcusable, because it was a war between christian brethren; the denomination by which the Presbyteries were most vexatiously pressed, being one which I shall not name, but which has ever appeared to me to differ from us by no very essential grounds of controversy.

I had come to N—— with the hope of seeing a revival of religion. But a very little intercourse with the people showed me that *their* expectations were of a different kind. They were looking to see war, at least to the discomfiture of the enemies of presbyterianism. They were told with affectionate plainness and solemnity, that such appeared to be their situation. "But what," it was asked, "would you advise us to do? You must perceive that we act entirely on the defensive." "Very true," was the reply, "and it is to be hoped you are right in your views of the subject in controversy; but you are nevertheless in a fighting attitude, and yielding to a bitter spirit of contention." All this was admitted, and they also confessed that these disputes were very sensibly grieving away the Holy Spirit. But still there seemed mountains in the way of retracing their steps. "If we cease," they said, "to defend our principles in the way of controversy, we shall certainly be borne down by our rivals. Should even a revival of religion be the result of your ministrations among us, you will have to leave us in the midst of it, and all the converts, or most of them, will be turned to another communion." "Suppose they should be," I replied, "is it not better that these souls be rescued from the ways of death, and become united with a christian sect, who do not differ in essential doctrines from you, than to remain as they are? Besides, there is a Providence who watches over the interests of the church. He who shall send down among you the saving influences of the Spirit, if we are right in our views, will preserve to this church the persons, who shall be saved through the instrumentality of your prayers and christian endeavours."

Such was the substance of my conversation with several of the most active members of the church. Through the blessing of God, it had a surprising effect upon their measures. All consented to let the controversy alone, and look up to God for the Holy Spirit to operate in the hearts of his people. Sabbath came, and the little country meeting-house, in which we assembled, was totally filled. The attention of the hearers also seemed to be gained. The next six days was filled up with visiting the people, and directing the thoughts and desires of Christians to a revival of religion. The next Sabbath brought almost the whole parish together; and a divine influence was evidently beginning to be experienced. A work of mercy had indeed commenced, which continued to extend, without noise or confusion, during the succeeding four weeks. Then came the trial which had been anticipated. It was impossible for me to remain, and they could not be certain of regular supplies for their pulpit. I could only commend them to the great Shepherd of the sheep, and repeat the advice, that they would let alone contention, and prayerfully commit the interests of the little church to him, who had sent them the earnest of a greater blessing. They followed the counsel given them with care and exactness. A spirit of prayer prevailed, and the gracious visitation was prolonged through several months. In the mean time it had the appearance of embracing also the rival denomination in the midst of them. As nothing was said either publicly or in private on subjects of controversy, numbers of that communion came to the weekly lectures, and heard with acknowledged interest. The most friendly invitations were soon addressed to the preacher to visit their families, and even to attend their meetings. But in the midst of this cessation of hostilities, their pastor returned after a short absence, and thinking the time a favourable one, renewed his attacks on the Presbyterians. The particulars of the war, on his part, I am not able to relate.

But the little church were enabled to maintain the stand which they had taken. They abstained from controversy, and looked up to Him who was able to protect his people. Several months after my painful separation from them, I had the privilege of visiting N—— a second time, and learned that the hopeful subjects of the revival, who had come forward and connected themselves with the church, were fifty; while the rival denomination was not known to have gained a single proselyte; and but one subject of the work had become connected with them by a profession of her faith. What is still more remarkable, they had been as a church passed by in this dispensation of mercy; and that notwithstanding the two congregations were completely interspersed throughout the town, and worshipped alternately in the two meeting houses. One result of this revival was the settlement of a worthy pastor over the presbyterian church at N——, under whose ministrations they continued to be blessed with the greatest effusions of the Holy Spirit.

It is certainly hazardous inferring general conclusions from individual premises. But the six weeks service at N——, in connexion with the interesting circumstances and results that have been mentioned, impressed my mind in no common degree with some practical truths.

1. It confirmed my faith in the prevalence of united prayer, especially for the spiritual interests of the church. The impression is irresistable, that the prayers of the beloved Parsons were inseparably connected with the revival at N——.

2. It gave me increased confidence in the watchfulness of Providence over the cause of truth and righteousness. Christians have

*See last essay.

only to do their duty, and look upward to God, and he will provide for them and protect them.

3. It impressed my mind with the sinfulness of wrathful and sectarian warfare, especially among Christians who are separated from each other by any thing short of an essential difference in religious opinions. I can never seriously doubt that one object of the revival at N—— was to make it manifest that the Holy Spirit abhors strife among brethren. My belief in this case would not lead me to decide respecting the points in dispute between the rival denominations at N——, on the ground, that the special providence of God was exercised towards one of them, and not the other. "To the law and to the testimony," for the decision of such matters. But it is evident, that the spirit of child-like submission and confidence, in the favoured denomination, was pleasing to God.

4. Were all ministers of the gospel like the beloved Parsons; did their treatment and encouragement of each other uniformly resemble his conduct on this occasion, the consequences would be delightful. It is not easy for me to describe the pleasing impression which it left upon my mind. The confidence which his promised remembrance of my labours inspired, at the time, was next to what I experience in approaching the inexhaustible source of all good; while the recollection of it even now comes over me, like what I imagine must be the music of heaven. VERUS.

INTELLIGENCE.

In the present dearth of intelligence of a missionary character, we present as an article of prominent interest under this head, the following extract of a communication for the Religious Intelligencer, by Rev Mr Brewer, of the Palestine mission. It furnishes a more intelligible view of the religion of the False Prophet, than we have ever seen in the same compass. That efforts should be making to *revive* this religion, as mentioned elsewhere in the communication, is not singular. The adversary of souls is doubtless roused by the late inroads made upon his temporal and *spiritual* dominions:—

RELIGION OF THE TURKS.

With Mahomedans, theology and jurisprudence, as with the Israelites of old, are intimately blended together. The priest and the judge appeal alike to the Koran, and to the commentaries of distinguished Moolahs, on that "Book of the Law." The *Moolahs*, or doctors of the law, are next in rank to the Mufti. The *Imaums*, or parish priests, stand in much the same relation to the former, as parochial clergy to their Bishop. The *Cadis*, or judges of different ranks, are taken from both classes. The *Sheiks* are preachers, who sometimes declaim very earnestly against the corruption of morals. The *Dervishes* correspond to the monks of other religions. In general, they are esteemed as persons of uncommon sanctity. Like the monks of the eastern and catholic churches, they are probably, however, the worst class of the people. There were said to be twelve orders of them, one of which has been suppressed, in consequence of its connexion with the Janissaries.

The different orders of clergy at Constantinople, are estimated at from 10 to 30,000. If recent accounts may be credited, to their ecclesiastical, civil and literary character, they are about to add the military, having been summoned by the Sultan, to put on "the war turban." They monopolise most of the little learning which is found in the country, and are supposed to be from principle, hostile to civilisation and political reform. If the Sultan is decided on following up his present enlightened policy, it is possible he might prefer that they should take the place of his regular troops, in "the fore front of the hottest battle."

The dancing and the howling dervishes are those least known to Europeans. Both of these I have seen engaged at their peculiar *worship*, for such their extravagant movements and outcries are considered.

The *dancing* dervishes have a well endowed establishment, almost under the palace walls of one of the foreign ambassadors in Pera. I saw nothing in their semi-weekly whirling, which an active lad would not soon be capable of rivalling. An intelligent English gentleman who accompanied me to the place of their exhibition, thought the description given of them by Dr. Clark, and other travellers, was much too highly coloured.

The *howling* dervishes I first saw in a miserable hovel, just without Pera. Their exhibitions, however, were far inferior in point of skill to those of another and more numerous company in Scutari. I was struck, however, with the surpassing beauty of the "rams' skins dyed red," on which the three principal personages were seated. That of the superior, in particular, was of the deepest crimson, and would have been an ornament around the gorgeous Israelitish tabernacle.

The Scutari dervishes, I visited in company with Mr. Jones, late teacher of mathematics on board the Constitution frigate, and now a tutor in Yale college. (This gentleman, it is hoped, will soon favour the public with the results of his extended observations during a three years cruise in the Mediterranean.) After having gone through their introductory devotions, which they did kneeling upon their sheep skins, they began moving their bodies backwards and forwards, accompanied with a swine like noise. They differ from those of Pera, in commencing while in the sitting posture. After a pause, however, they stood up; and soon their rapid movements, the distortions of their features, and their howlings, established their claims to be worthy followers of the priests of Baal. By many it is believed that these rites are wholly of heathen origin. Those who have witnessed the ravings of the epilectic, or the mad man, can form the best idea of their appearance. When several of these *fits* had gone by, a new exhibition was brought forward on account of the strangers present. What preceded, had been only their regular weekly devotions.

In the additional exercise, besides the musicians, two or three of the principal performers presented themselves in the midst, holding large iron spikes and mallets, hung around with chains. Brandishing these in their hands, as they danced to the music, they pretended from time to time, yet in a very awkward manner, to drive the nails into various parts of their bodies. That it was not altogether a farce, was evident from the wounded cheek which the principal actor exhibited with a smile, when in conclusion he came to demand payment for this extra service.

The closing services were of an ordinary character, and appeared to be intended for the benefit of the sick. Vessels of water and perhaps of other liquids, were brought in and handed to each of the dervishes in order. Over these they muttered their prayers, and afterwards breathed into them. The same ceremonies were likewise performed with various garments which were in like manner passed around. Next the sick of all ages, from the old man down to the infant of a few days, were presented before them. They were laid one by one on the sacred skin in the cast, around which their prayers had been concentrated. The superior then passing his foot over the whole person, trod twice upon the body and breast, evidently with all his weight. Whether any support was placed by the feet of the children, I could not be sure, though he was some time busied in adjusting their garments and position. During the ceremony, not even the youngest exhibited any symptom of uneasiness.

Whenever any new dervishes entered during the exercise, the superior either gave them his hand to kiss, or received them with a cordial embrace. During the whole time also, spectators were coming and going or engaged in conversation, with no other emotions than those of pleasure, expressed in their countenances. The same remark will apply to the females, who are not wholly concealed from us by the lattice work of the galleries. We witnessed none of those expressions of grief, which other observers suppose they have discovered.

In different parts of the city, are to be seen covered tombs of the most holy of the dervishes. Some of these are reputed to have laid up for others such a superabundance of good works as will be available by them during hundreds of years to come. Multitudes are accustomed to resort to their tombs for this purpose, and to kindle their lamps around them. The iron gratings of the windows are filled likewise with shreds of garments, which the sick have sent thither, in expectation of thus obtaining some relief from their diseases.

Many of the dervishes wear a long conical cap, and robe of a peculiar form. Others do not differ in their dress, and apparently not in their ordinary employments, from the great body of the people. The former class derive their support partly from permanent funds, and partly from the present credulity of the Mussulman, as well as the curiosity of the Christian.

From the Christian Mirror.

"AN AMERICAN CHRISTIAN IN EUROPE."

The Connecticut Observer gives an abstract of the introductory lecture of Professor Hodge to the students of Princeton Theological Seminary, soon after his return from Europe. From this it appears, that personal liberty is enjoyed in Europe to a far greater degree than Americans have been accustomed to suppose. In many cases, the most distinguished stations in every department are open to all. Even in some of the most despotic governments, the laws are made with as pure regard to the best interests of the community, and executed as impartially, as in this country. The great advantage of our system is, its elevating effect upon the *mass* of the community. The advantages of self-government in religious societies, are strikingly illustrated in the case of the Moravians in Germany, and the Dissenters in England. In Prussia, where the churches are freest, they are the purest. The same may be affirmed of parts of Switzerland.

The comparison between our country and Europe, respecting the church, is decidedly to our advantage; but in reference to training youth in knowledge and religion, Prof. H. fears it is the reverse; and, says the Observer, with the facts before him, we do not think his fears by any means groundless. We do not think any state in the Union has so wisely provided for securing the universal education of its youth in knowledge and religion, as the monarchical government of Prussia. Each of the ten provinces has at least one large seminary, where teachers are instructed. The teachers are examined as to their *moral* and mental qualifications, before they are allowed to enter on the lowest grade of elementary instruction. The *schools* are free, tho' the parents are not. The latter are *required* to send their children to school, under pain of fine or imprisonment.

Religion is as regularly and systematically taught as any other subject. Each class of schools has its regular text books on this subject. So thoroughly is this system carried through Prussia, that Prof. H. never met a poor boy selling matches in the streets, (and he made several experiments of the kind), who could not answer any common question on the historical facts of the Old and New Testaments. In Halle, a town containing about 26,000 inhabitants, a recent investigation shewed, that there were only fifty or sixty children who had neglected to attend school.

From the Quarterly Journal.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Meeting of the Board of Directors.—The regular Quarterly meeting was held in Boston, on the 14th of January. The following list contains the number of applicants admitted on trial by the Parent Society and its Branches:—

[The number on this list is 44. Of these, 12 are in 4 theological seminaries; 5 in 4 colleges; one in Pittsfield high school; 24 in 16 academics; and two in the city of New-York.]

Two others were received, by transfer, from Societies recently united with the American Education Society; and one youth was restored to its patronage, who had been deprived of it for a season; making 47 who have thus been newly placed upon the funds of the Society. The fact that we noticed in the last number of the Journal, that a large part of the new applications are from young men in academies, is very observable also, the present quarter. The number of beneficiaries in this stage of education has increased *five fold* in two years.

Permanent and Temporal Scholarships. Whatever may be the circumstances of other benevolent Societies, experience has abundantly shown that the interests of the American Education Society can in no way be so certainly and effectually promoted as by means of these foundations. The work of supervision never can be performed as it ought to be, while the time and energies of the Executive Agents are absorbed in devising and executing plans for obtaining funds. That work is now in a measure necessarily suspended, in consequence of the great and pressing pecuniary wants of the Society. Just so fast as scholarships of either of the above descriptions can be obtained, young men will be placed upon them, and time will be saved for the important service to which we have referred.

Call for Help.—Under these circumstances we again send forth our appeal to the christian public. A great question is at issue. Shall pastors and ministers and missionaries be provided for the thousands and millions of our destitute fellow men? Shall the pledges which have been given, in the name of the community, whose servants we are, be redeemed? At a time when our hopes are beginning to revive, and the prospect brightens, of speedily bringing into the whitened fields a host of devoted labourers—who is willing to check the zeal and efforts of those who are coming forward to engage in the work of the ministry? These pledges *must* be redeemed. They will be. We announce our wants, not to discourage applicants; not *one*, whom the Directors could patronise consistently with the requisitions of the constitution, *has ever yet asked in vain*, and we trust never will. But there must be an increase of the means of sustaining such applications. For these—friends of learning—friends of humanity—friends of the Lord Jesus Christ, we look to *you*. Your aid is wanted *now*. Our country is growing with unexampled rapidity. The world is groaning and travailing in pain for deliverence from the yoke of sin. A bright morning is approaching; and the king of Zion is coming to set up his kingdom upon the earth. To you, is given the privilege of hastening this desirable period, by multiplying the instruments whose exertions are to usher it in. Can *you* not, christian reader, by your efforts, if not by your own resources, furnish the means of preparing one such instrument for the service of your Divine Redeemer? If you *can*, remember, that is a work for which *you will be held responsible* at the final judgment. If you can do more than this, your responsibility is increased in proportion.

AN INDIAN ORDAINED.

Sampson Burch, a full blooded Indian of the Choctaw nation, and for the last two years, a student of the Indian academy, at Blue Spring, was recently ordained in the baptist church, Scott county, Ky. More than 20 of the Indian scholars have been recently baptised. Before they return to their nation they are to be constituted into a church, when it is presumed they will invite Sampson to the pastoral office.

The Baptist Recorder states that he was examined by a council or presbytery, consisting of six ministers and five laymen. Sampson being informed by his interpreter, that the council was ready to enter upon his examination, rose with the utmost composure, and addressed them at length in his native tongue, (occasionally giving place to the interpreter). His manner was stern and magisterial; yet dignified and solemn. The Presbytery then proceeded to examine him, to ascertain his views of the christian religion. A more interesting examination probably was never witnessed in the valley of the Mississippi. It concluded to their entire satisfaction. And here a very melting scene ensued. When the Presbytery rose and gave the token of fellowship, the room resounded with—

"Am I a soldier of the cross," &c.

We leave you to imagine the state of feeling on the occasion.

Death of Missionaries.—in a single month, the ten following instances of mortality among the missionary labourers of the London Missionary Society are noticed:—Rev. John Davis, of Demarara; and Mrs. Smith, wife of the late Rev. Mr. Smith, of the same field; Rev. Mr. Trawin, of Calcutta: Rev. Evan Evans, of Africa: Rev. Mr. Gordon, of Vizagapatam: Mrs. Humphreys, of Malacca: Mrs. Yuille, of Selenginsk: Mrs. Salmon, of Surat: Mrs. Paine, of Bellary; and Mr. Hovenden, the printer at Madagascar.—*London Miss. Register.*

Our Character abroad.—Some weeks since we published the following:—

"A German editor, it is said, lately informed his readers, that morals were at so low an ebb in the United States, that the two basest men in the republic were candidates for the presidency. He probably thought some credit might be given to our political papers."

The National Philanthropist enquires—"Suppose the German editor should, on this correction, inform his readers, that morals are at so low an ebb in the United States, that no "credit could be given to our political papers," which are supported by public patronage; how much would this tend to raise "our character abroad." There are, alas! a formidable pair of horns to this dilemma.—*Vt Chron.*

American Example.—The London Home Missionary Magazine informs us, that the example of American ladies, in constituting their ministers directors of the Tract Society, is imitated in England. The example was made known in the London Tract Magazine, accompanied with three English imitations, and an appeal to the British churches. Ladies at Sunderland read, and inquired, "Can we do any thing like this?" The answer was "Try," and very soon ten guineas were sent to make their pastor a director.

Are Unitarians Universalists?—All who love truth, or frankness, or consistency, must feel desirous of being able to determine this question. Whoever has a doubt, and wishes for light, is advised to read an article in the apendix to Canonicus' Letters to Dr. Channing, on the existence and agency of evil spirits. If the book contained this article only, it would be worth purchasing and reading with attention. But this is only a small part of the value of a volume which may be *decried* by Unitarians, but will never be fairly met and *answered*. It is to the candid inquirer after truth, however, that we earnestly commend the work; and not to arguers and disputers.—*Bost. Rec.*

Bible Class Society of the Theological Department of Yale College.—This is the name of a Society formed on the 8th ult. auxiliary to the Am. B. C. Society. The object is, to collect and disseminate information concerning Bible Classes and Sabbath Schools; to ascertain the best modes of conducting and extending them, and by every practicable method to promote the intelligent study of the scriptures. It consists of persons connected with the theological department and the tutors of Yale College. Its president must be a theological professor. Members of a committee are to furnish reports, at the monthly meetings, on some topic connected with the general objects of the Society; and the chairman is to exhibit an annual report, embodying the results of these investigations.

Persecution Rewarded.—The Christian Advocate and Journal and Zion's Herald, publishes the following extract of a letter from Rev. Richard Reece:—

"Sir John Keane, the Governor of Jamaica, has taken away the commissions, and degraded the magistrates, Rose and Heming, who had so unjustly and cruelly imprisoned the brethren Whitehouse and Orton. This, then, shall work for the good of the mission."

Synod of Indiana.—There have been added to the churches under the care of this Synod, during the last year, on examination and confession of their faith, 546; by certificate, 151; making the total number in communion, so far as reported to Synod, 2640. This Synod has now under its care, four presbyteries, more than 80 organised congregations, and about 34 ministers and licentiates.—*Home Missionary.*

Miami Canal.—The Dayton Journal mentions the arrival of the first packet boat at that place from Cincinnati, on *Sunday*. This does not promise well for the moral influence of the internal improvements that are going on in Ohio. When a canal has once become a thoroughfare for Sunday travelling, it is a hard matter to check the evil; and the golden gains which the canal promises, however great they may be, will be dearly purchased by any diminution of regard for a day, on the proper observance of which the permanent well being of a community so essentially depends.—*N. Y. Obs.*

Baptist General Tract Society.—The annual meeting of this Society was held in Philadelphia, Jan. 7th. Receipts in 1828 were $5,256 76; of which $2,419 71 was for tracts sold. Expenses for the same time, $5,159 19; and a balance yet due for paper of near $1000. One gentleman in Boston gave $500, to which individuals in Philadelphia added the like sum. A friend in Providence gav $200, for stereotyping and publishing the Memoirs of Pearce and Hall on the Spirit. A friend in Washington, Ga. has given $150 to the same object. During the year, 19 tracts have been added to the series, containing 364 pages. The whole number in the series is 92. Printed in the year, 5.442.000 pages.

Tract Funds.—Receipts of the Am. Tract Society, for the month ending Jan. 15 $4.321 95 For donations, $2,249 52: For tracts sold, 2.072 43. Of the donations, some are appropriated by the contributors to specific objects; as, for tracts beyond the Alleghany, $60 99; perpetuating "Saints' Rest," 100; Christ's Sermon on the Mount, $70; "Amelia Gale," $50; "Joy in Heaven," $4; Premium Handbill Tracts, $50.

Cincinnati Tract Depository.—The subscription for this depository is now raised to $1056. A large part of this amount has already been received by the treasurer of the Society, and by him remitted for tracts. There are now in the depository nearly 1,000,000 pages of tracts, embracing all the variety published by the American Tract Society.—*Pandect.*

Quarterly List of Ordinations and Installations.—During the last quarter, there were 74 ordinations, and 30 installations. Of these 42 are congregational, and 23 presbyterian. 15 were in Connecticut. Deaths of ministers, as reported in the same period, 19; average age, 52.

From a table published in the Wheeling Gazette, it appears that there are now in the United States, 150,000 members of the Society of Friends; of which 52,026 are denominated Hicksites, and 28,904 called Orthodox. The remaining 65,070, according to the "Friend," are all Orthodox.

REVIVALS.

For the Western Recorder.

MR. EDITOR—I perfectly agree with you, that the publication of religious revivals is often instrumental of the consolation and quickening of multitudes, and of bringing glory to God through the thanksgiving of many. I am, therefore, induced to send you a brief statement of what God has done among us.

I came to this place some time in December, 1827. At that time a deep spirit of slumber and awful security seemed universally to prevail. Many professors of religion were, to say the least, very unwatchful and worldly-minded, and appeared cheerfully to float along with the tide of thoughtlessness and spiritual sloth. Little attention was paid to the support of the gospel, and the society were evidently dwindling to a point. Religious meetings during the week were wholly neglected, except a young people's meeting on Monday evening, and a meeting for prayer on Saturday evening, which was attended by three or four members of the church. This Saturday evening meeting was set up by those members at the close of the last revival, in 1825 or 6, and has, I am told, ever been interesting. Their sole object was to pray for a revival; and there can be no doubt, but in answer to their prayers, the Spirit of God has been poured out upon this people. Though when I came here, the house of God was almost forsaken, so that in unpleasant weather I was compelled to preach, when I saw little else but empty seats and naked walls; yet the fact that *some* had already taken alarm at this general neglect, excited the feelings of *others*. The result was, we soon became a church-going people. In the spring and fore part of the summer, there was a hopeful appearance of a revival, and a few were gathered into the church from the ranks of the impenitent.

About this time, we commenced building a house of worship in the village; and the attention of the people was evidently drawn from the subject of religion. Christians became sensible that it was a time of extremity with them, and that unless something more was done to build up the society, the love of Jesus would soon cease to be publicly commemorated by the presbyterian church. A good deal of exertion was therefore made to complete their house, and to repair the *wastes* of Zion. While thus engaged, the particular seriousness abated, and the cloud of mercy appeared to have gone by. In this state we remained, until some time in November; when the Spirit of the Lord again appeared in mercy. The Saturday evening prayer-meeting became more interesting, and was generally attended. Christians were endowed with an uncommon spirit of fervent prayer for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom; and there was evidently a shaking among the dry bones in this valley.

About this time, I preached a series of sermons on the nature, the effects, and the responsibility of the gospel ministry; and so far as we can judge from what has since transpired, those sermons were blessed to the conviction of many, and the salvation of some. There was no uncommon providence, nor any new means made use of, in the beginning of this revival; but the same kind of providences with which they were before visited, and the same truths which they before heard, made a very different impression. The work has been characterised as a noiseless work. Indeed, such a solemn stillness prevailed, that a stranger would have noticed but little extraordinary, save a crowded house and weeping assembly. The agitation of the minds of sinners in general, when under conviction, is not very visible; nor do we discover any thing which borders on enthusiasm in those who obtain a comfortable hope of reconciliation to God, through Jesus Christ.—They are not ostentatious, but serious.

There have been several interesting conversions. One instance, somewhat singular, may be worthy of note. A man about forty, who had not been known to attend divine worship more than six times in fourteen years, and who, though not profligate, was nevertheless perfectly thoughtless, was brought to feel, for the first time, that he needed a Saviour, by seeing his wife in distress about her soul. At first, he stood aloof, and preserved his usual indifference and composure; but at length, overcome by the enmity of his heart, he gave vent to his feelings in a fit of rage. He declared to his wife his intention to break up keeping house the next day, and left his house in the morning, unable to endure the sight of his companion. Towards evening he returned home. It was to him (though not to his companion) a lonely and desolate habitation. He said but little, until he saw his wife sit down to read her bible. He could no longer endure the sight: He commanded her to lay it up; then to burn it up: She declined: He took the candle from her: She laid up the bible: He walked the house, smiting his fists with rage: She prayed; he swore. O! it was a dreadful moment. But the arm of the Lord was soon revealed. In a few minutes this proud rebel was upon his knees, with his wife, pleading for mercy; and in a few minutes more, found joy and peace in believing. They have since appeared to walk in the simplicity of Christ, enjoying the smiles of a reconciled God.

This work has met with but little opposition from the enemy. It has gradually advanced in a still, impressive manner; and though it is not as interesting at present as at some former periods, yet there is a solemnity and interest that promises much.

As the fruits of this revival, we number at present about fifty. Besides, in one section of the society, where there is a little circle of Methodists, there are promising appearances; ten or eleven have indulged hopes. The work has not been confined to any age or sex. The middle aged have heretofore been the principal sharers. At present there is the most seriousness among the members of the bible class and sabbath school; several of whom have already been gathered in. It is worthy of remark, that the convicted have not been exercised with great fears of hell, but a deep sense of the total and awful depravity of the human heart; the necessity of regeneration, or a change of moral taste, as a preparation for the enjoyment of a holy heaven; the equity of the divine law, in its *penalty*, as well as *precept*; the divine sovereignty in the salvation of sinners; the necessity of a gospel morality, as an evidence of justifying faith; and all the doctrines essentially connected with these, have been cordially embraced by all. None have found relief, until the enmity of their hearts was slain, and they were brought to surrender themselves to the entire disposal of a sovereign God.

Thus promising are the appearances among us. And though general observation forbids the supposition that there are no tares among the wheat; that some will accordingly apostatise, and thereby grieve the generation of God's children; yet it can be safely said, the triumphs of divine grace have been glorious. "It is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes."

I send you this imperfect sketch, with the hope that every pious reader may not only praise God for his goodness, but pray that the subjects of this work may have grace to be faithful unto death; and also, that those unhappy souls among us who are yet impenitent, may be awaned and converted in time, before they awake in hell, from which there is no redemption.

Wishing a divine blessing to attend your laudable exertions to promote christian knowledge, and to communicate religious intelligence, I am, Sir, very respectfully, your's, &c.

S. J. PORTER.

Jamesville, Feb. 25. 1829.

Influence of a Revival in Ohio.—The following extract is from a letter to one of the editors of the Rochester Observer, dated Johnstown, Licking county, Ohio, January 21, 1829:—

"Since my letter, from which you published an extract, not less than one hundred have made a profession of the christian religion, which has added to the visible church something over two hundred and fifty since the commencement of the revival. A spirit of vital piety is manifest among professors, who had long neglected to trim their lamps. One year ago, not a Tract, Bible, or Sabbath School Society, had been organised in the townships of which I speak, with the exception of a Tract Society in Granville. At this time Sabbath School and Bible Societies are in a flourishing state in every township of which I have made mention, and tracts are in general circulation. Three Societies for the Suppression of Intemperance have been organised within as many months. Monthly concerts of prayer are now attended, and apparently with much interest, by those who three months since had no knowledge of their existence in any part of the christian world. Every exertion which has been made, having for its object the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom in the organisation of these benevolent institutions, has been eminently calculated to awaken a spirit of *vital piety*, to arrest and fix the attention upon the concerns of our immortal souls; and those congregations which have been most active and liberal in these respects, have more especially been favoured with the influences of God's Holy Spirit, while others who have remained inactive, are left under the influences of a cold and formal profession of godliness."

Le Roy, N. Y.—A revival of religion has for some time been in progress in the town of Le Roy. About fifty entertain hopes in the pardoning mercy of God, a part of whom have united with the presbyterian church under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr Crawford. The remainder stand propounded for admission. The work still continues. A considerable number of the subjects of this revival, were from among the Universalists. The Methodist church has had an accession of about ninety members. The Baptists have also shared in this work.—*ib.*

South Carolina.—Brother C. D. Mallory, in Richland District, S. C. informs us, that a pleasing work of grace has commenced in the Congaree and Beulah churches. He says, "On the third Lord's day in December, I baptised 15 at the Congaree church; and on the 4th, 11 at Beulah. Among the rest, was an old venerable friend, Mr. J. A., whom I presume you know, and who has been lingering on the banks of Jordan about 15 years."—*Col. Star.*

Glasgow, Ky.—The Rev. Laban Jones writes to the editor of the Luminary, that the Lord has lately revived his work in Glasgow, and that 82 persons have professed religion. At the date of the letter, the work was still increasing.

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: *MARCH* 3, 1829.

The object of the first article which appears on our outward form, to-day, as furnished by the Corresponding Secretary of the Western Education Society, is to derive, chiefly from *facts* set forth by the Home Missionary Society, an argument in favour of the increase of well educated ministers. The remainder of the article will appear next week. In the mean time, can any one doubt the importance of making special efforts for the advancement of this cause? The plea that every one who is educated, does not eventually make a faithful, self-denying minister, is quite too stale to be longer urged by any who have the interests of Zion at heart. The gospel is a message which must be carried onward, till it is preached to *every creature*. "How shall they hear without a preacher; and how shall they preach except they be sent?" Doubtless if one thousand ministers were now ready to be ordained, they might speedily find employment, provided they were only willing to occupy such fields as would open, in divine providence.

A Female Preacher.—Infidel scoffers have always been ready to ridicule every thing like female preaching, in connexion with the christian religion. In this they perhaps have been substantially right. Females certainly ought not to assume in any way the clerical character. But mark the *consistency* of infidels. *Mistress* Frances Wright, a woman of some acquirements, who believes in Mr. Owen's doctrine of "circumstances," who rejects the bible, and publicly sets at naught the institution of marriage, has for some time past been giving lectures on "wisdom," in the Park theatre of New York, to large houses of the most *moral* inhabitants of that city. Not an infidel objects to this. All is excellent, and all to be applauded. Mrs. W. is doubtless an excellent preacher! At least, her *pulpit* is appropriately located! What a *select* auditory she must have; and how much good she is calculated to do the rising generation! The infidel club in the city, we understand, are loud in her praises. Who knows but her Reverence may yet visit Utica? The auxiliary club here, it seems, have had a *gentleman* preacher. If they could but acquire a little notoriety: "Ah, there's the rub." These sweepings of society are not yet sufficiently numerous, though it is to be feared they are accumulating.

Ladies, life members of the A. T. Society.—The last New York Observer mentions, that twelve ladies in Bridgeport, Connecticut, eighteen in New-York city, and sixteen in the city of Hartford, amounting in all to forty-six, have become life members of the American Tract Society by the donation of $20 each; equal in the aggregate to $920. These funds are designed particularly for the valley of the Mississippi, with its 4,000,000 of destitute inhabitants.

"The efforts making by the American Tract Society, to supply the great valley with tracts, in which six faithful agents are now constantly labouring, will require a very large annual expenditure; and we are gratified to see the *ladies* of these eastern states so cheerfully contributing to carry the gospel in this interesting form, to their children, and brothers, and friends, and countrymen, embraced in that rising and growing country."

Something New and Important.—At the late anniversary of the Washington County Bible Society—the seventeenth in number—a resolution was adopted, which, if carried into effect by the parent institution within two years, is to be seconded by a donation of $5000, by that auxiliary:—

"*Resolved*, That this Society humbly and earnestly recommend to the American Bible Society, *to resolve immediately to supply every destitute family in the United States with a copy of the Holy Scriptures*; and that to enable them to carry this into effect, we pledge an EXTRA EFFORT to increase our funds, and will transmit the whole amount to their treasury."

If the six hundred auxiliaries will show any

thing of the same spirit of liberality, the work can be readily accomplished.

A delicate Reproof.—The Christian Advocate & Journal gives in substance the following example:—

The elders of a presbyterian church, who had for a time been supplied from the pulpit with essays, rather than gospel sermons, sent a card to their pastor, with this single text—"*Sir we would see Jesus.*" The next Sabbath they were delighted with a truly evangelical discourse upon the text—"*Then were the disciples glad when they saw the Lord.*"

Perhaps if the reprovers had first gone to others, to stir up a complaining spirit against their minister, they would afterwards have failed in their object. Nor need this observation be confined to the reproof or admonition of ministers. See Hur's remarks to-day.

Well Employed.—If young men would more frequently employ their leisure hours in such pursuits as the following, they would escape numerous temptations, besides deriving substantial benefit from the exercises:—

"In New-York, about 900 merchants' clerks are attending the astronomical lectures of the Rev. Mr. Wilbur, which are well known and received in Boston."—*Boston paper.*

What if the young men of our western villages, and among others, those of Utica, were to adopt some similar expedient? Would it not be quite as well as to listen to Red Jacket, or go to the circus? There is no want of subjects or of lecturers. Chemistry, surgery, natural philosophy, &c. all will be found useful and interesting.

Young Men's Education Society.—A Society has been recently formed in the village of Utica, for the purpose of educating pious young men for the gospel ministry. The following gentlemen have been elected as officers of said society, viz:—

Nathaniel G. Winslow, *President.*
Samuel P. Lyman, *Vice President.*
Frederick Ayer, *Secretary.*
Milton Brayton, *Treasurer.*

Philip Thurber, Truman Parmele, John C. Hastings, William J. Buck, John E. Dutton, *Directors.*

The Board of Directors will meet on Friday evening next, at 8 o'clock, at the Sabbath School Depository, to make their first appropriation.—*Communicated.*

Hamilton College.—The trustees of Hamilton College have, it seems, in consequence of a petition from sundry citizens, been officially called upon by the Regents of the University, for an explanation of the causes of the late decline of that institution.

New-York Baptist Register.—The first number of the sixth volume of this useful paper, we are glad to see, is issued on an enlarged sheet.

For the Western Recorder.

ONEIDA ACADEMY.

For the information of students who are expecting to enter this institution, and others who are desirous of such information, we are requested to state, that in future the year will be divided into quarters of eleven or twelve weeks each. Through the season of labour the vacations will necessarily be short. Through the winter term, and for a few weeks in the spring, there will be little business, until work shops shall have been erected, which will be done as soon as a benevolent public furnish the means. Until that is done, there will be a moderate price charged for board, before the season of labour arrives, which will be ordinarily about the beginning of April. During the season of labour, there will be no charge made for board to those who are able to perform the labour required, which is three and a half hours per day on an average, either in the garden or in the field.

The price of tuition will be $6 per quarter, or 50 cents per week. In addition to this, there will be a small charge for washing and contingencies. But the whole amount of expenses, including tuition, washing, light, fuel, &c need not exceed 75 cents per week. Forty students can be accommodated with room and labour, the present season. More than this number cannot be received; *and this number have already been received, or have had encouragement.* A few may find places in the village, where they can obtain board for some services to be rendered. Others, who may wish to attend the institution, can obtain board in good families, at a moderate price; and whenever vacancies occur, they may be admitted to board and labour in the institution.

For the information of students, it may be proper to state, that a family has been employed to take charge of the business of boarding and directing the farm; so that the teachers in future will be able to give their entire time to teaching. A young gentleman, who has just completed his classical and theological course of studies, and is well qualified in all respects to instruct, is now associated with the former teachers. A valuable library of six or seven hundred volumes belongs to the institution, and a reading room, supplied with various periodical journals. A Society of Enquiry on Missions and Theological Subjects has been formed; and the whole school meets in a Bible Class, with one of the teachers, every Saturday evening. These considerations render the situation inviting to students, especially such as have the ministry in view.

Students supply themselves with classical books, and furnish their own beds.

The following books are studied by those preparing to enter the freshman class in college:—*English*—Murray's Grammar, simplified by Fisk: Worcester's Elements of Geography, ancient and modern: Adams' Arithmetic, last edition. *Latin*—Adams' Grammar: Jacob's Reader: Selectæ e Profanis: Virgil Delphini: Cicero Delphini. *Greek*—Goodrich's Grammar, last edition: Jacob's Reader, and the Testament.

Those who wish to prepare for the higher classes in college, will be directed in the choice of books, and instructed accordingly. Students must furnish themselves with a change of dress for labour, as no student will be permitted to wear the same dress in the field and in the study. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of sickness. All bills must be paid quarterly in advance.

GEO. W. GALE, } *Teachers*
P. RAWSON, }
March 3, 1829.

For the Western Recorder.

A COMMENT.

Mr. Editor—The passage—"As in water face answers to face, so the heart of man to man," forms the theme of the 20th sermon in the National Preacher.

The interpretation of this text in that sermon is—"As a man looking into the water (used anciently as a mirror) sees there an exact transcript of his own countenance, so every heart has by nature precisely the same moral character with every other unsanctified heart."

When reading this interpretation, I thought it wrong, and *penciled* my own on the leaf, as a more natural and simple interpretation: "As the mirror accurately reflects the face looking into it, so the life of a man reflects the character or state of his heart:" That is—"The whole man answers as faithfully to his heart, as the image of his face to his face." "Would a man know the features of his face, let him survey them in a mirror. Would he also know the features of his heart, he can as accurately discern them in his life—in the man."

Last evening, when reading one of Dr. Alexander's sermons in the National Preacher, I found by the following lines in it, that his interpretation of this passage confirms Mr. Clark's, in the 20th sermon:—"He who knows his own heart, sees, as in a glass, the condition of all his brethren."

My ignorance of the original language of the Old Testament,* combined with my great respect for the authority of these distinguished divines, leads me to apprehend—almost to conclude—that my own interpretation of the text is erroneous. A.

* The writer, nevertheless, is in other respects a scholar.—*Ed.*

For the Western Recorder.

BENEFITS OF SLAVERY.

A correspondent in Georgia informs us, that on the 31st of December last, a baptist preacher, who was on his way to market, with the produce of his little farm, encamped for the night (according to the custom of the country) within sight of the village of Monticello, in Jasper county. During the night, a number of negroes, who were lurking about in the woods, came upon him, and robbed him of his property, consisting of flour and tobacco. They were pursued and arrested by the citizens.—Two of them were convicted, and sentenced to be hanged on the 30th of January; and another was to have his trial on the 26th of the same month. The unfortunate minister has left a wife and several children, in indigent circumstances, to deplore his loss. Z. A.

For the Western Recorder.

UTICA BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Receipts to the 26th February, 1829.

Whitesboro' Female Auxiliary Society,				30	51
Utica	do.	do.	do.	7	88
Rome	do.	do.	do.	32	21
Camden Auxiliary Society,				47	19
Verona	do.	do.		9	25
Volney	do.	do.		10	37
New-Haven	do.	do.		5	00
Hannibal	do.	do.		9	76
Little-Falls	do.	do.		11	50
Donation from a female friend to the Tract Cause				2	00

The following may be given as an instance of the usefulness of tracts:—

"In a neighbouring county, an individual whose father was an Universalist, had been brought up in the belief of that doctrine. The minister of the place one day handed him Andrew Fuller's tract, for believing that the future punishment of the wicked will be endless, with a request that he would give it a candid and attentive perusal. Not long after, in a time of awakening, this individual became a subject of renewing grace; and in relating the exercise of his mind, he mentioned this tract, as "the means of shaking his universalist faith to pieces." He now gives satisfactory evidence of a radical change" E. Vernon, *Agent.*

WESTERN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting of the Examining Committee for Oneida county, will be held on the first Tuesday of March next, at two o'clock, P. M. at the house of Abijah Crane, in Westmoreland. Young men desirous of obtaining the patronage of the Society may then present themselves for examination.

For the information of all concerned, the following extracts are given from the rules of the American Education Society, and which are also the rules of this Society:—

"No person shall be considered as a candidate for patronage, who has not pursued classical studies for at least three months, and who has not attained to fourteen years of age.

"No person shall be regarded as a candidate, who does not discover promising talents, decided piety, and who is not in the way of obtaining a *thorough* classical and theological education; that is, either preparing to enter college, or a member of some regularly constituted college, where a thorough classical course is pursued; or engaged in theological studies, with the design of taking a regular three years' course.

"When a young man wishes to apply for patronage, he must obtain unequivocal testimonials from three or more serious and respectable persons, best acquainted with him and his circumstances; for example, his minister, instructor, a magistrate, or some other principal man in the vicinity, stating his *age*, place of *residence*, *indigence*, moral and religious *character*, and serious desire to devote his life to the gospel ministry. These testimonials should be *sealed* papers, that the writers of them may speak freely concerning the character of the applicants."

Testimonials should be particular in *all* the points specified above, sealed up, and addressed to the Examining Committee. They may all be in one communication, if the same persons can certify to the whole; but if not, each particular should be certified by three responsible names. It is desired that the instructor should specify the time the candidate has spent in study, and what books he has studied, upon which he may be examined by the Committee.

The aid granted to young men is a *loan*, to be without interest till one year after they shall have completed their studies. *Twelve* dollars per quarter are granted to those fitting for college, *eighteen* to those in college, and *twenty* to those in theological seminaries. *All* who possess the regular qualifications are encouraged to make application.

Regular quarterly meetings of the Examining Committee are to be held on the first Tuesday of March, June, September, and December, in each year. Wm. R. Weeks, *Clerk.*
Feb. 16, 1829.

POLITICAL.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

Saturday, Feb. 21—In Senate, the bill authorising a loan of $2500, from the school fund, to the Rochester high school, was rejected in committee of the whole.

In Assembly, Mr. Monell reported a bill authorising the election of the president of the village of Utica.

The committee of the whole again took up the bill for the construction of the Chenango Canal. Mr. Paige spoke in favour of it. He was followed by Mr. Mann, against it, who gave way for the committee to rise.

Monday, Feb. 23.—In Senate, Mr. M'Carty, from the select committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to elections, submitted a report on that subject, and brought in a bill, making it ualawful for a candidate to furnish or expend money in any manner, for the purpose of effecting his election, or to promote the election of any person or ticket, except to defray the expenses of printing; on pain of punishment by fine, not exceeding —— dollars, or by imprisonment, not exceeding ——.

The bill was referred to a committee of the whole, and ordered to be printed.

The committee of the whole were occupied a short time on the resolutions reported by the select committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the abduction of William Morgan. [The resolutions propose to direct the committee to report the evidence they may have in their possession, or may obtain, to substantiate the facts contained in their report; and to report bills, &c.]

After some brief remarks by Mr. Hayden, the committee, on motion of Mr. S. Allen, rose and reported progress. Mr. A. said a report had been made to the other house on the same subject, accompanied by bills; and he thought it would be better for the Senate to wait for them, than to legislate on these resolutions.

The committee of the whole passed the bill from the Assembly, to establish a clerk's office of the supreme court in the village of Canandaigua.

In Assembly, Mr. Bradish, from the select committee to which was referred the memorial of the Delaware and Hudson canal company, made a long report, detailing the circumstances of the company, its prosperous condition, the importance to it and to the public interests of granting the desired aid, and the ample security for a compliance with its engagements, accompanied by a bill to loan the credit of the state to the said company for $500,000. The bill and report were ordered to be printed.

The committee of the whole again took up the Chenango Canal bill. Mr. Mann finished his remarks against it; and Mr. Norton, of Monroe, followed in its favour, in a speech of about two hours' duration. The committee then rose.

Tuesday, Feb. 24.—In Senate, the bill for establishing a clerk's office in the village of Canandaigua, was read the third time and passed; ayes 19, noes 4.

The committee of the whole again considered the bill to increase the revenue derived from the manufacture of salt in this state, by allowing a bounty thereon. The expediency of passing this bill, and the constitutional question involved in it, were again discussed at great length. It was supported by Messrs. Throop and Hart, and opposed by Messrs. Enos and Benton. When the latter gentleman concluded his remarks, the committee rose and reported progress.

In Assembly, the committee of the whole again took up the Chenango Canal bill. Mr. Dana, of Tompkins, spoke against the bill, till about one o'clock, when Mr. Dickson commenced a speech in favour, which he continued till two o'clock, when he gave way to a motion to rise.

Wednesday, Feb. 25.—In Senate, a report was received from Ebenezer Baldwin and Oliver Wiswall, two of the commissioners appointed by the act to facilitate the construction of a rail-road from Boston to the Hudson river. It was accompanied by the report of the engineer, of the surveyors, &c.

The commissioners state that two routes have been surveyed, one commencing at the city of Troy, passing through the town of Pownal, Vermont, and connecting with the northern line surveyed by the direction of the Massachusetts commissioners, in the town of Adams. The other commencing either at Albany or Hudson, & uniting with the southern route at the town of West-Stockbridge. The routes surveyed from Albany and Hudson, unite at the town of Chatham. These two commissioners agree, in considering the city of Albany as the most eligible point of intersection with the Hudson river, of the contemplated rail-road.

The report was also accompanied by the objections of George Tibbits, the other commissioner appointed by the act, to the conclusions of the majority. Mr. Tibbits gives his views at some length, for considering Troy as the preferable point, for the termination of the proposed rail-road.

The report and documents were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The committee of the whole again took up the bill to increase the revenue derived from the manufacture of salt, by allowing a bounty therein certain cases. The question was taken on the first section, and lost, by a vote of 7 to 13. The committee rose and reported; when Mr. Throop moved to amend it, by inserting the first section; but before the question was taken, a motion to lay the report on the table prevailed.

In Assembly, the house again went in committee of the whole, on the Chenango Canal bill. Mr. Dickson concluded his remarks, and on the question being taken on the first section of the bill, it was *rejected*, 53 to 47.

The committee then rose, and Mr. Eldredge moved that their report be laid on the table, which motion prevailed, 53 to 34.

Thursday, Feb. 26.—In Senate, the bill from the Assembly, to provide for the payment of damages to real estate, in consequence of breaches in the canals, passed the committee of the whole; and their report was laid on the table.

In Assembly, the committee of the whole took up the bill reported by the bank committee, in relation to banks. Mr. Paige spoke about two hours in explanation and support of the bill; when the committee rose.

The committee of the whole then took up the bill from the Senate, prescribing the time and manner of choosing presidential electors, (by a general ticket); but immediately rose and reported.

Friday, Feb. 27.—The Senate disagreed to the report of the committee of the whole on the bill authorising a loan to the Rochester high school, which was to reject the bill, and it was recommitted to a committee of the whole.

The committee of the whole then took up the resolutions reported by the select committee, on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the abduction of William Morgan. The first resolution reported by the committee, proposes to direct them to report a detailed statement of the evidence they may now possess, or may hereafter obtain, confirming the leading opinions and principal facts contained in their report.

Mr. Benton moved to amend it, by striking out all after the word resolved, and inserting the following:—

"That the report made to the Senate by the select committee on so much of the Governor's message, &c. be recommitted to the said committee, and that they report such bill as they may deem expedient and proper to remedy the evils complained of;" to which, on motion of Mr. Viele, with the assent of the mover, was added, "if any legislation be deemed requisite."

The question being on striking out, a long and interesting debate ensued, in which it was opposed by Messrs. Hayden, Hart, E. B. Allen, and Maynard; and supported by Messrs. Benton, Viele, Oliver and Throop. The committee rose and reported without coming to any decision.

In Assembly, a bill was reported by Mr. Savage, authorising the canal commissioners to lower Oneida lake, and improve the navigation of Oneida river.

Mr. Edgerton called for the consideration of the question on agreeing with the committee of the whole in their report on the Chenango Canal bill.

Messrs. Eldredge, Gross, Skinner, Johnson and Bradish, considered it improper and unparliamentary for the opponents of a measure to urge its consideration against the will of its friends.

Messrs. Edgerton and Mann said that this subject had been long before the house; that the community were looking for a final decision on it, and that the public interests required it to be disposed of promptly.

Mr. Eldredge moved that the motion of Mr. Edgerton be laid on the table; which was carried, ayes 63, noes 42.

The committee of the whole resumed the consideration of the bill "to create a fund for the benefit of the creditors of certain monied corporations, and for other purposes."

The 1st section declares that every bank hereafter to be erected, and all such whose charters are subject to alteration, shall be subject to the provisions of this act. This was passed without debate, ayes 52, noes 20.

The 2d section requires such banks to pay a portion of their money, to create the proposed fund. On this section a debate commenced, in which the measure was supported by Messrs. Dayton and Skinner, and opposed by the Speaker. Before a question was taken, the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

FOREIGN.

An arrival at New-York has brought London papers to the 7th of January.

No later news of importance had been received from the seat of war.

The papers contain a report of the death of Don Miguel, of Portugal, on the 13th of December, attended with frightful convulsions. It is added, however, that his physicians continue to issue daily bulletins, assuring the people of his complete and speedy recovery. The report, therefore, may be considered doubtful.

Lord Anglesea has been recalled from the government of Ireland. He was a favourite of the Catholics, and his recall has struck them with dismay. This measure is supposed to have been caused by the publication of a letter of his lordship, calling in question the course pursued by the Duke of Wellington, in regard to the catholic question.

Great Fire at Demarara.—The brig Indian Queen, Calder, arrived at Eastport (Maine) on the 12th ult. in 43 days from Demarara. Capt. C. informs the editors of the Eastport Sentinel, that that city has been destroyed by fire. The fire lasted upwards of three days, and had extended about three miles. The loss is reported at £500,000 sterling. It originated in an extensive ware-house, by some rum, which a man was pumping from a hogshead, taking fire from a candle.

DOMESTIC.

Congress.—We observe nothing in the late proceedings of Congress deserving of notice. Their session, as well as the term for which the members of the house are elected, closes this day. The Senate (one-fourth of which will be new members) are summoned for to-morrow, to inaugurate the President, confirm appointments, &c.

The joint committee of Congress, appointed to wait on Gen. Jackson, and notify him of his election, performed that duty on Monday the 16th ult. Mr. Tazewell, of the Senate, made a short address to the General; to which the latter made a reply, announcing his acceptance of the high trust which had been conferred on him by his fellow-citizens.

The family of President Adams have removed from the President's house; but will continue to reside in Washington after the 3d of March, until Mr. Adams shall have time to adjust his private business in the district.

The new Cabinet.—Letters from Washington state, that Mr. Van Buren is to be secretary of state: Mr. Ingham, of Penn. secretary of the treasury: Mr. Eaton, of Tennessee, secretary of war: Mr. Branch, of North-Carolina, secretary of the navy; and Mr. Berrien, of Georgia, attorney-general.

It is very generally reported and believed in this city, that Gov. Van Buren has received a letter from Gen. Jackson, offering to him the department of state. We cannot say it is so; but we think it is. As to the question whether he will accept the offer, if it has been made, we hold the same opinion that we before expressed—that he will, and gladly.—*Albany D. Adv.*

Snow Storm.—The snow storm of the 20th and 21st ult. was very violent east and south of Albany. It was so much drifted as to delay the arrival of the Boston and New-York mails more than forty-eight hours. "Although we may not (says the New York Statesman) have been so far north as Nova-Zembla; yet we have seen regions of eternal frost, and resided in a climate where the thermometer sinks as low as 30° below zero, without ever having witnessed a more severe tempest of snow than that with which this city was visited on Friday. Never was Thomson's sublime imagery of winter, in all its appalling horrors, more fully realised." The Philadelphia Gazette states, that such a storm had not been known there since the last century; and that the roads in all directions were completely blocked up. Since the storm there has been great difficulty in crossing the river at New-York, on account of the ice; and it is feared that the shipping on the coast has suffered severely. [Later accounts state, that the East-river was completely closed with ice, on Tuesday last, from Riker's island to Sands' point, a distance of about fourteen miles.]

Ontario General Sessions.—No trial of much importance came on at the late court in this place. The Morgan cases were again put over, on account of the absence of material witnesses. All the necessary preparations were made on the part of the District-Attorney, to bring on the trial of James Gillis, now resident in Pennsylvania, and who had been in attendance several terms previous. The witnesses were all present, as we are informed, until Wednesday; and then three of the most important ones, on the part of the people, were missing. Attachments were issued to bring them into court, and the proper officers dispatched in pursuit of them. They were not to be found, until the adjournment of the court; when two of them voluntarily returned to this place, and the third to his residence in Victor. The two first were immediately arrested, and held to bail for their appearance, at the next term of the court; but one of them not obtaining satisfactory surety, was committed, and is yet in prison. The counsel of Gillis moved for his discharge by the court, on the ground of the neglect of the people to prosecute his indictment in reasonable time. The court refused to discharge him. *Canandaigua Rep.*

Casualty.—On the night of the 8th ult. two men, in attempting to pass from Field's tavern, upon Niagara river, about four miles above the cataract, to the Canada shore, in a skiff, were caught by the drifting ice, in the midst of the current, and hurried over the falls! Parts of the boat and some articles of its contents have been found below the falls, but the bodies have not yet been discovered.—*Buffalo Jour.*

Chenango Canal.—By the Assembly proceedings, it will be seen that this project has been defeated in committee of the whole, 53 to 47. We have only to add regrets to those of former years. But the time must come, when the measure shall prevail.—*Alb. D. Adv.*

Duelling in Tennessee.—It has been lately decided by the supreme court of Tennessee, not only that the killing of a man in a duel is, in the eye of the law, *wilful and malicious murder;* but that any member of the bar who shall give or accept a challenge, may expect to be deprived of his privilege as a counsellor and attorney in the courts of that state. This is another indication of the approaching triumph of just views and truly honourable feelings, over one of the "whited" barbarities that have come down to us from uncivilised times.—*N. Y. Obs.*

Rochester.—By a recent census of this village, it is ascertained that it contains nearly *fourteen thousand* inhabitants; being an increase, during the last year, of about 3000! The progress, in wealth and population, of this "city of the wild," is indeed astonishing. There are already in operation, thirteen flouring mills, containing fifty-seven runs of stone—capable of manufacturing more than 300,000 barrels of flour annually.—*Ontario Mess.*

Two Paupers for every Dram Shop.—It has been recently ascertained, that the number of dram-shops in Southwark, adjoining Philadelphia, is 307, and the number of paupers admitted into the alms-house from the same district, during the year ending May, 1828, was 701, or more than two paupers for every dram-shop! *N. Y. Obs.*

A fire broke out in the jail of Canandaigua, on Monday morning of last week, which destroyed the roof and upper story, and otherwise injured the building, to the amount of $1500 or $2000. The prisoners were all secured, and have been taken to the jail of Livingston co.

In Philadelphia and its liberties there are 194 lottery offices. Some of the citizens wish to have them taxed, to reduce the number, and prevent the poor from being robbed and induced to commit crimes. They are represented to be as pernicious to the public morals as tipplinghouses.—*Bost. Patriot.*

England has paid altogether about £5,000,000 on account of the abolition of the slave trade. The sums paid in 1825 and 1826, averaged about £3000 in each year.

The Erie Bank, at Erie, Pa. with a capital of $200,000, has gone into operation. Twenty-five per cent of the capital stock paid in. Rufus S. Reed, president, and P. S. V. Hamot, cashier.

UTICA MISSIONARY DEPOSITORY.

Received for the A. B. C. F. Missions, from the 24th January to the 24th February, 1829.

Clinton—Mrs F. Taylor, $50—30 for the support of Philip Taylor, and 20 for the benefit of the female school at Ceylon: Monthly concert, by Dea Williams, $34 62, $84 62
Sangerfield—Association, $10 62: Month. concert, $7 39, by Mr John D. Pierce, 18 01
Bridgewater—Monthly concert, $12, by Rev A. Miller, and $6, by Dr Hull, 18 00
Camden—Ladies' Benevolent Society, 28 00
Mexico—Miss M. Savage, 50 cts: Month. con. $17 50, by Rev David R. Dixon, 18 00
Butternuts—1st Presb. church, by the ladies, 8 75
Deerfield—Monthly concert, by Mr D. Blue, 1 00
Utica—Ladies' Association, by Mrs S. Clarke, $68 13: Rev Mr Everett's congregation, mon. con. by Mr Simon Thomas, Treas'r, 3 48, 71 61
From a small Sabbath school, (unknown), by L. Wiley, 62
Rome—Rev Mr Gillett's congregation, mon. con. $50: Collection, $137, by E. Worthington, 187 00
A small bundle, for Mrs Laura F. Judd, at the Sandwich Islands, (unknown.)
Norway—Monthly concert, $10: 6 yards fulled cloth, by Mr Amos Brownson, est. at $5, 10 00
Brookfield—Miss Jemima K. More, a bundle of clothing, est. at $10 25.
Smithfield—Presbyterian society, by Mr Oren Stevens, Treasurer, 12 25
Adams—Missionary Society monthly concert, by Mr Samuel Pond, Treasurer, 14 83
Oswego—Mon. concert, by Mr E. Clark, 45 71
Rec'd a box, directed to Miss Mary Ward, at the Sandwich Islands, (unknown.)
Amount of cash, $518 40

ABIJAH THOMAS, *Agent.*

DEATHS.

In Camillus, Cayuga co. on the 23d ult. *Squire Munro*, Esq. one of the oldest inhabitants of that county, aged 85.

In Raleigh, N. C. *John Louis Taylor*, Esq. chief justice of that state.

In New-York, on the 18th ult. Mrs. *Hannah Tompkins*, relict of Gov. Tompkins.

New Agents for the Recorder.

Auburn, Palmer Holley	Ithaca, Daniel L. Bishop
Aurora, Simeon Benedict	Pompey, E. Wells
Camillus, S. Robbins	Syracuse, G. W. Hickcox
Elbridge, Nath'l Munro	Weedsport, Col O. Rude

Just printed, and for sale at the Bookstore of Hastings & Tracy—

A PLAN of BENEVOLENT OPERATIONS for the Western Districts of the State of New-York: Containing Reasons, &c. addressed to Christian Professors: Form of a Constitution for Benevolent Associations: A List of Duties and Promises, selected from the scriptures: Inquiries and Facts in relation to Benevolent Institutions; with blank leaves for subscriptions, divided into columns, to enable subscribers conveniently to designate the object to which their donations shall be applied, and the time of payment. Price $1.50 per doz. 1s6 single. *Utica, February* 24, 1829.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers inform their Friends and the Public, that they have taken the Cooper's Shop in Broad street, formerly occupied by Mr A. Eggleston, in connexion with their Cooperage near the Weigh-Lock, where they make and keep constantly on hand, all kinds of Cooper's Ware, viz: Cisterns, Hogsheads, Tubs, Keelers, Barrels of all kinds, Half Barrels, Kegs of all sizes, Well Buckets, and Pails; all made of the best materials and by the best workmen.

The above mentioned articles may be had cheap for cash and at short notice, on application at either of the above places. E. W. & T. ROUNDEY.
Utica, Jan. 26, 1829. 4

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature of the state of New-York, at their present session, to annex part of the town of Trenton to the town of Remsen. Dated at Trenton, February 20, 1829. 8w6

LOOK AT THIS!!

SELLING AT COST.—The Subscribers being about to close their business in this place, now offer their entire Stock of DRY GOODS, at cost; among which are some great bargains. Ladies wishing to supply themselves *cheaper than ever*, with splendid Lace Collars, Pelerines, Capes, Caps, Veils, &c. &c. will do well to call soon, at No. 36, Genesee street. Also, Ribbons, Calicoes, Broadcloths, Table and Piano Covers, Umbrellas; all of which were purchased uncommonly low, and will be sold accordingly.

BULL & WINSLOW.
Utica, March 23, 1829. 9

KITTREDGE'S ADDRESS.

JUST received at the Depository of the Utica Branch of the American Tract Society, No. 94, Genesee st. a large supply of Kittredge's Address on the Effects of Ardent Spirits.

CHRISTIAN ALMANACK.

Those who wish to be supplied with the Christian Almanack, for 1830, are informed that the edition for this Branch and meridian is now preparing for the press; and in order that the edition may be sufficiently extensive, the Board request early and definite information from its auxiliaries and individuals, by mail or otherwise. Our Auxiliary Societies are particularly solicited to aid in this distribution. The terms will be the same as those of the last year.

All orders and communications must be addressed to the Society's Depositary, No. 94, Genesee street, Utica. *March* 3, 1829. E. VERNON, Agent.

CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR, FOR 1829.

THE Christian Spectator will hereafter be published quarterly. This change in the plan of the work is adopted from various considerations, arising chiefly out of the present state of the periodical press. At the time of the establishment of the Christian Spectator, there was no Theological Magazine in our country. Now, however, there are a large number, several of which have adopted precisely the plan of this work; and the Christian Spectator, being the less needed as a religious miscellany, it is presumed may be more useful by assuming a higher aim as a theological journal. It may be remarked, also, that many of the topics which formerly gave value to our monthly magazines—the religious narratives and lighter miscellanies—now find, since the introduction of religious newspapers, their appropriate place in those vehicles. It is therefore deemed expedient to omit topics of this nature, and to occupy the space thus redeemed with more elaborate disquisitions. And as the subjects treated of will become more generally those of wide and permanent interest, and will require more extended and varied discussion, it is believed that the quarterly form of publication is the best adapted to the object.

It is to be considered, too, that Literature has its Quarterlies, and Science its massive Journals; while we have no corresponding work devoted to Theology. Yet in no department of poriodical literature is an able and prominent journal so imperiously demanded. Without such a work the moral influence of the press is incomplete. It is not enough that there are religious miscellanies devoted to local or sectarian objects, however useful in their sphere. It is not sufficient that our country is supplied, however abundantly, with religious newspapers and missionary magazines. Indeed the very abundance of these latter publications occasions the greater necessity for works of another kind, devoted to discussion. For while their object is simply to publish intelligence, and while their topics are of a nature peculiarly adapted to interest religious minds, with little demand for mental application, there is reason to apprehend that they may become too exclusively the religious reading of the community, to the prejudice of those thorough views of truth which are so important to an enlightened and wholesome piety.

These then are the objects of the Christian Spectator. Its leading features will be, doctrinal discussion; the inculcation of a sound theology, as it regards the friends no less than the enemies of truth; the edification of believers as well as the convincing of errorists and gainsayers. And while theology, both as a science and a profession, will be made more prominent than it has heretofore been, other objects, scarcely less important, will not be overlooked. The promotion of a healthful tone of literature; the interests of education and morals; the discussion of plans and measures; and in a word, whatever subject may have a bearing on the moral welfare of the community, will claim the attention of the Christian Spectator.

In respect to the size of the work, the Conductors have felt some hesitation. With the change of form they have been strongly inclined to increase the number of its pages; but as they could not possibly do this without enhancing the price, and as they were desirous of accommodating it to as wide a circulation as is practicable, especially among the clergy, they have thought best for the present, to promise only a volume of the same size as those of preceding years, and at the same price. The matter of the work will be exclusively original: to make room for this, intelligence will be omitted. The following are the TERMS.

The numbers will be issued on the first of March, June, September, and December; and will contain an average of not less than one hundred and sixty-eight pages. The price is Three Dollars, payable on the first of March. As the price is very low, it is hoped that this condition in respect to payment will be faithfully complied with.

☞ Subscriptions and payments for the above Work are received at the Bookstore of Hastings & Tracy, Utica. *March* 2, 1829.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL Meeting of the Board of Trustees of Hamilton College, will be held at the house of Moses Foot, Esq. in the village of Clinton, on Wednesday the 18th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day. ASAHEL S. NORTON.
Clinton, Feb. 20, 1829. 8w4

WHITE MUSTARD SEED.

JUST received, a quantity of WHITE MUSTARD SEED, of a good quality—For sale, by WARNER & HARVEY.
Utica, Feb. 24, 1829. 8

TO LET,

IN a Boarding-House, a pleasant, convenient Room, with a fire-place and an adjoining Bed-Room. Application made to the Publishers of this paper will be attended to. *Utica, Jan.* 12, 1829. 2

SALT.

A QUANTITY of SALT, just received and for sale, wholesale or retail, at wholesale prices.
J. BROWN, 122, Genesee st.
Dec. 29, 1828. near the Canal.

TIN & SHEET-IRON WARE,

STOVES & STOVE-PIPE.—Manufactured & kept constantly for sale, by J. BROWN,
Dec. 30, 1828. 122, Genesee st. near the Canal.

MOODY'S PATENT PORTABLE OVEN.

THIS highly useful article is made and sold by the Subscriber, who has become proprietor of the patent for all the middle and eastern part of this state. He will sell county rights to any who may wish to purchase.
Utica, Dec. 30, 1828. J. BROWN.

SUGARS & MOLASSES.

10 hhds. N. O. and St. Croix Sugars,
30 boxes Lump Do.
30 hhds. Molasses,
Just received and for sale, by
PARKER & HASTINGS,
Utica, Dec. 9, 1828. No. 90, Genesee street.

FRESH TEAS & TOBACCO.

80 chests fresh Hyson-skin, Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS
60 kegs Plug Tobacco,
For sale, by PARKER & HASTINGS,
Utica, Dec. 9, 1828. No. 90, Genesee street.

FISH.

75 quintals Codfish—20 bbls. Mackarel,
100 boxes smoked Herring,
For sale, by PARKER & HASTINGS.
Utica, Dec. 9, 1828. 50

CURE FOR THE RHEUMATISM.

GRILLEY'S Anti-Rheumatic Ointment.—Few there can be, who would suffer even for a day, so excruciating a pain as the Rheumatism, were they sure any medicine existed or could be procured for their relief. The Proprietor and Inventor of this Ointment assures all those who may be unacquainted with its wonderful efficacy, in perfecting a cure for the Rheumatism, that it requires only to be tried to insure universal admiration.—Satisfactory testimonials and affidavits from persons of the first respectability in different parts of the United States, accompany the article. Its virtues have already been tested in this village. For sale, only, by
WARNER & HARVEY.
Utica, Nov. 24, 1828. 48

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being lawfully authorised by the administratrix and administrators of the estate of David P. Hoyt, deceased, to settle all the accounts, receive monies, and discharge claims against said estate, hereby requests all persons who have any unsettled business with the estate aforesaid, to call on him at the store, No. 38, Genesee street, and adjust it as soon as possible.
JOSEPH B. HOYT.
Utica, July 19, 1828. 80

POETRY AND MUSIC.

From the London "Forget-Me-Not."

LIGHTS AND SHADES.

The gloomiest day hath shades of light,
The darkest wave hath white foam near it;
And twinkles through the cloudiest night
Some solitary star to cheer it.

The gloomiest soul is not *all* gloom;
The saddest heart is not *all* sadness;
And sweetly o'er the darkest doom
There shines some lingering beam of gladness.

Despair is never *quite* despair,
Nor life nor death the future closes;
And round the shadowy brow of care,
Will hope and fancy twine their roses.

LIFE.

The lake lay hid in mist, and to the sand
The little billows, hasten'd silently,
Came sparkling on, in many a gladsome band,
Soon as they touch'd the shore all seem'd to die.
I gaz'd upon them with a pensive eye,
For on that dim and melancholy strand,
I saw the image of man's destiny.
So hurry we right onward, thoughtlessly,
Unto the coast of the eternal land,
Where, like the worthless billows in their glee,
The first faint touch unable to withstand,
We melt at once into eternity.
O Thou, who weigh'st the waters in thine hand,
My awe-struck spirit puts her trust in thee!

OBLIVION.

I ask'd of Time, "Who rais'd yon structure fair?
Which thy stern power has crumbled to decay?"
He answer'd not, but fiercely turn'd away,
And fled on swifter pinions through the air.

I said to Fame, "O thou, who dost declare,
With lofty voice, the glories of the past,
Reveal the tale." Her eyes on earth she cast,
Confus'd and sad, and silent in despair.

Then turn'd I, wondering, where with ruthless stride,
I saw Oblivion stalk from stone to stone,
Over the fallen towers. "O tell," I cried;
"Dark power, unveil the truth." But, in dread tone,
"Whose they were *once*," he sullenly reply'd,
"I know not—seek not: *Now* they are my own."

Anthems and Set Pieces.—The demand for these articles is becoming very considerable, in choirs and musical associations; and certainly sufficient numbers of them are in circulation—*such as they are.* But here comes a difficulty. A very small portion of them only are fit for general use. A discrimination ought to be made. But amateurs and practical musicians are seldom found to be good judges; and the number of catch-penny publications is daily increasing. Under these circumstances, what if the following criterion were to be adopted?

Take the words which form the basis of song, in any piece. Read them over attentively, and endeavour to enter into their full meaning and spirit. Then apply the music in the best possible manner, according to the design of the composer; & if the words cannot thus be enforced, then the music or the performance of it is to be considered as out of character, and the piece to be laid aside.

The general adoption of such a criticism as this, would soon rid the country of a multitude of trash, and pave the way for a further improvement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Rochester Observer.

A FEW QUESTIONS,

To those who appear to feel so much apprehension on the subject of the measures now in agitation for the better observance of the Sabbath.

1. On what are our civil liberties based, but on the virtue of the people?

2. What other standard of morality is there, of universal application, than that which is found in the scriptures?

3. What people was ever more tenacious of the strict observance of the Sabbath, than the first settlers of New-England?

4. Was there ever a people, who more highly appreciated or better knew how to use their civil privileges than they did? or, when invaded, were more ready to defend them?

5. Was there ever a people who have been more honoured by the scoffs and sneers of infidels, than were the puritans of New-England?

6. Where is more rational liberty, and more equality of rights, and more prosperity enjoyed, than in those states which have been, since their first settlement, and still are, most deeply imbued with what are, by way of derision, termed puritanical sentiments?

7. Does not the history of the world show that ignorance and irreligion have been the uniform precursors to loss of liberty to the mass of the people, and of the decline of national prosperity? What country, or nation, or society, has ever been distinguished for a strict observance of the *other nine* requirements of the moral law, that has disregarded the *fourth?*

8. If Congress have no authority to *repeal* the law requiring the mail contractors to transport the mail, and post-offices to be opened on the Sabbath, by what authority was the law *passed?*

9. If the Sabbath is beneficial, merely as a *civil institution*, as most acknowledge, is it not most so to the poor and labouring classes, by giving them a day of rest, and an opportunity of reading and of attending pubic worship; and do not the present post office regulations, in these respects, operate with peculiar rigour upon these classes of society?

10. If Congress are so scrupulous about giving a preference to those religious denominations who regard the 1st day of the week as the Sabbath, over the small number of Jews and Seventh-day Baptists, who regard the last day of the week as holy time, would they hesitate to declare *war*, because there are those in the country who believe that war is in *no case* justifiable?

11. Or would they hesitate to pass a law requiring capital punishment, because there are many persons of the first respectability among their constituents, who believe that capital punishment is contrary to the letter and spirit of the gospel?

12. If Congress may pass laws requiring labour on the Sabbath in *one department*, why may they not in *another*, and thereby effectually exclude from office all who conscientiously observe it as a day of rest?

13. Would there be no coercion in this? Verily "*consistency thou art a jewel.*"

From the London Courier.

THE BOOK OF JASHER.

SIR—Having seen in your paper of the 8th inst. a paragraph extracted from the Bristol Gazette, announcing that an important and interesting discovery in biblical literature has been recently obtained, which will excite the attention of the Christian and man of letters, viz. the book of Jasher, mentioned in Joshua, chap. 10, and 2d Sam. chap. 1; I beg leave to inform you, for the satisfaction of those biblical students who may read your paper, whether Jews or Christians, that I am in possession of the Book of Jasher, in the Hebrew language, which I did not procure at an immense expense, but accident threw it in my way, in meeting with an Israelite from Barbary, who presented me with it, without knowing its value; and I am now translating it into English, and it will be published shortly, with the Hebrew on one side, and the English on the other, with notes critical and historical; and what is rather extraordinary, I was this day busily engaged in the translation, when a glance at your paper rivetted my attention to this singular and unexpected paragraph, as I had made many previous inquiries concerning it to my literary friends, and they had never heard of its existence. The Book, it seems, has been preserved by the Jews of the east, and some few copies were printed in Poland twenty years ago.

It is written in that plain and beautiful style that will sufficiently testify its great antiquity, and which is the chief cause of my publishing it, with the Hebrew text attached to it; and however much I venerate the sacred scripture, and however infinite I consider the distance between this book and the inspired volume which we possess, I am still bold to declare that its language is equally beautiful; and throughout one hundred and sixty pages it keeps up the same chaste, elegant and historical style as that much admired part of scripture, the history of Joseph. It commences with the creation of man, containing very copious accounts of Jewish records, not at all mentioned in the scripture, and reaches as far as Joshua. The two places in scripture wherein the Book of Jasher is mentioned, are beautifully cleared up throughout this book, particularly that in 2d Samuel, chap. i. 18 v—"Also he bade them teach the children of Judah the use of the bow; behold it is written in the Book of Jasher." It also elucidates many other parts of scripture, and will set right some of the most perplexing parts of chronology.

But I do not suppose that it has come to us as pure as the sacred volumes; and I have not the least doubt that some few parts of it are of a later date than the body of the book; but even these comparatively modern parts bespeak an antiquity of upwards of two thousand years. I have already translated one half of the book, having been encouraged to the task by some christian friends, who possess a fervent zeal for the house of Israel, and an attachment to Hebrew literature. When I return to Liverpool, which will be shortly, I shall issue forth the prospectus of the work, and it will be published by subscription. I should therefore be glad to hear something more about the copy Alcurin obtained, and whether it be in the Hebrew or Persian languages.

Respectfully your's,
M. SAMUEL,
Of 104, St. James' st. Liverpool.

From the Worcester Ægis.

NIAGARA.

A vast barrier of stone is spread between Lakes Erie and Ontario, as if to prevent forever the union of those two miniature oceans The wild and impetuous river rushes over its surface, foaming against the crags, and eddying round the obstructions that disturb its current; and on the margin the mighty cataract notches the centuries upon the rock. An opinion has prevailed that the falls were once situated lower down the stream than at present. From Lewiston to the sheet that thunders from the brow of the precipice, a deep channel has been scooped out for the waters, bounded, for seven miles, by almost perpendicular walls, more solid than the masonry of art can rear. Observation has detected, along this majestic canal, traces of the action of the element far above the level the floods have ever attained in modern remembrance. It is said, when the cataract was first observed by travellers, that it projected in the centre to a great distance. Since that time the curve has retreated until it assumes the general form of a horse shoe, with its deepest hollow in the middle. The papers have recently mentioned the fall of an immense fragment, estimated to contain an acre of surface, and furnishing evidence of the manner in which the precipice is crumbled. The waters tumbling from the brow, wear, by their incessant action, caverns in the rock at the base, until the shelf above yields to the pressure and sinks into the abyss. The incessant action which has worn through the rock thus far, must finally accomplish its destruction; and although we shall not witness the event, those who come after us may see the union of the lakes, and the extinction of that cataract which has been the subject of wonder and admiration. The waters of Erie are much higher than those of Ontario, and the completion of the natural canal which is working through the rock, by partially draining the upper sea, must throw out a broad tract of rich alluvial soil, to be covered by villages and cities, when the wilderness of the west shall be hewn away, and the waste covered with the improvement of other generations.

From the Columbian Star.

EVENTS WONDROUSLY CONNECTED.

Oliver Cromwell, we are told, was near being strangled in his cradle by a monkey. Here then, was this wretched ape wielding in his paws the destinies of nations. Henry the Eighth is smitten with the beauty of a girl of eighteen, and ere long—

"The reformation beams from Bullen's eyes."

Charles Wesley refuses to go with his weal thy namesake to Ireland; and the inheritance which would have been his, goes to build up the fortunes of a Wellesley, instead of a Wesley; and to this decision of a schoolboy, as Mr. Southey observes, Methodism may owe its existence, and England its military glory. Dr. Paley, whose writings have contributed so much to the intelligence, virtue and happiness of mankind, narrowly escaped being a baker. "Here, observes the writer, was a decision upon which hung in one scale, perhaps the immortal interests of thousands, and, in the other, the gratification of the taste of the good people of Giggleswick for hot rolls." Facts like the fore going might be greatly multiplied, because they have been the subjects of frequent observation, as illustrative of the influence of divine providence in directing causes into complex results. By them we are taught to be more exact and particular in observing and improving the events of life, since the minuter portions of our history may be connected with results momentous beyond comprehension. VIGIL.

"WHAT IS THE CHIEF END OF MAN?"

This question, from the small Catechism for Children, appears to be misunderstood by almost all the men, women and children in the community.

The answer to this question, which is in the mouths of thousands, appears to be in the hearts of very few. The book says, "Man's chief end is to glorify God, and to enjoy him forever."

Now I am not disposed to be very tenacious about the question, how much of self may be allowed in our calculations, when the first object is to glorify God. But I would much sooner have seen the answer, "Man's chief end is to glorify God, and honour him, and promote his cause; and the consequence will be, he will enjoy him forever."

You understand the distinction. I would see every man's whole soul absorbed in the great object of honouring God, and advancing his cause; and doing this, and commiting his soul, and all he has and all he is, to him, rest assured that he will hasten upon him as much of happiness as is safe for him here and in the world to come eternal life.

I think that whoever makes it the object of his life to glorify God, and to do good to his fellow men, is secure of being a happy man Trials he may have, yea, must have; but he shall come off more than conqueror, through Him that loveth him, and whom he serves with all his soul;—while the man whose principal object, whose chief end is to seek his own selfish good, his own happiness, shall all his life time chase a phantom, which shall cheat him at every turn, and finally delude the poor soul to the end of life; when, after it is too late, he shall exclaim in agony, "My hopes are like the spider's web," and shall now perish forever; and this too while he who seeks to honour God shall find his hopes rising and swelling at every breath; and in the agonies of death, his rising hopes, too big for mortality, shall wing their way to the realms of eternal, glorious fruition.

Now, reader, I ask you to look at this subject in the light of the bible and experience, and determine henceforth to serve Him, who can make all joy abound in your soul forever. DUTY.

INTEGRITY.

Integrity is a great and commendable virtue. A man of integrity is a true man, a bold man, and a steady man; he is to be trusted and relied upon. No bribes can corrupt him, no fear daunt him; his word is slow in coming, but sure He shines brightest in the fire, and his friend hears of him most, when he most needs him. His courage grows with danger, and conquers opposition by consistency. As he cannot be flattered or frightened into that he dislikes, so he hates flattery and temporising in others. He runs with truth, and not with the times—with right, and not with might.—*Penn's Advice to his Children.*

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The Lord Bishop of St. David's, in a sermon lately preached in St. Paul's cathedral, states, on the authority of a person who had the means of knowing, that a few years ago, when the number of convicts in the penitentiary at Milbank, amounted to about four hundred, there was only one who had been educated in any national or Sunday school.

When Patrick Henry, who gave the first impulse to the ball of the American revolution, introduced his celebrated resolution on the stamp-act into the House of Burgesses of Virginia, (May, 1765), he exclaimed, when discanting on the tyranny of the obnoxious act, "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles the 1st his Cromwell, and George the 3d————" "Treason," cried the speaker: "Treason, treason!" echoed from every part of the house. It was one of those trying moments which are decisive of real character. Henry faltered for an instant; but rising in a loftier attitude, and fixing on the speaker an eye flashing with fire, continued, "*may profit by their example.* If this be treason, make the most of it."

A pious minister, of respectable talents, now in the methodist connexion, was formerly a preacher among the Universalists The incident which led him seriously to examine the grounds of that doctrine, is striking and singular. He was amusing his little son, by telling him the story of "The Children in the Wood." The boy asked, "What became of the little innocent children?" "They went to heaven," replied the father. "What became of the wicked old uncle?" "He went to heaven too." "Won't he kill them again, father?" said the boy.

The Imperial and Royal Academy of Florence offer a prize of 3000 francs for the best essay, by way of answer to the following question, viz: "*To demonstrate whether the stock receives any modification from the graft, or whether the former exercises any influence on the latter.*" The theory to be deduced from facts. We believe some American horticulturists will write on this subject.—*N. E. Farmer.*

A witty moralist used to say of taverns, that they were places where men sold madness by the bottle.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

The late expedition for penetrating the interior of Africa, appears to have failed through the death of nearly all who were engaged in it. Clapperton died April, 1827, at Socoatoo, of the dysentery. Laing advanced within twenty days' travel of Timbuctoo, when his party was met by a company of robbers, who left him severely wounded. What afterwards became of him is yet unknown. Many valuable lives have been lost on errands of this nature. Perhaps the task of future discoveries will devolve on educated natives. Some few Africans, we believe, are now training at Sierra Leone, in the higher branches of education.

Study of the Hebrew.—A complete set of Hebrew books has been published at Andover, which will be furnished to any college, for necessitous students, on application to Samuel Farrer, Esq. of that place. The conditions are, that each student pay 25 cents a year, for each book that he may use, till the books are paid for; and the amount being returned to the treasurer of the seminary, the books will be the property of the college where they are deposited.

Webster's Dictionary.—The edition of this great work, was 2000 copies for this country and 500 copies intended for Europe The patronage has been so great on this side the Atlantic, that nearly all the 2500 are taken up, and none remain for the English market. 2500 copies at $20, the subscription price, amount to $50,000.

Mr. Austin, who has recently published the Biography of Governor Gerry, in two volumes, is preparing for the press a History of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts from the adoption of the constitution of the United States, to the late war with Great Britain.

We have heard, says the Philadelphia Chronicle, and believe the information to be correct, that not less than six hundred persons have applied for the situation of *naturalist* to the proposed exploring expedition to the South Seas.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes,		*Leather,*	
Pot, ton	$150 00a152	Sole, oak tanned, lb	19a22
Pearl	140 00a142	—— hemlock,	18a23
Candles,		Dressed up. side,	1 75a2 6-
Mould	11 1-2a12	Undressed do	1 50a2 25
Dipped	10a10 1-2	*Molasses,*	
Clover-Seed,		New-Orleans, gal	31a32
Per lb	7 1-4a8	*Oil,*	
Coffee,		Whale, gal	35a37
Havana	12a14	Sperm, summer st'd	65a66
Java	14a15	—— winter do	75a80
Cotton,		Linseed, Amer	80a85
Upland	9a10 1-4	*Provisions,*	
Louisiana	10a12	Beef, mess, bbl	9 00a9 50
Alabama	9 1-2a11 1-2	—— prime	7 00a7 50
Feathers,		Pork, mess	11 75a12 50
Live American, lb	35a36	—— prime	9 75a10 00
Fish,		Hams, north, lb	9a10
Dry cod, cwt	$2 50a2 75	Butter, NY dairy	13a16
Scale	1 50a1 75	Hog's Lard	6a7
Pickled, bbl	3 75a4 25	Cheese, Amer	5a-
Mackarel, No 1,	5 25a5 50	*Rice,*	
Shad, Con. mess	9 50a10	Prime, 100lbs	$ 00a4 00
Herring	3 50a3 62	*Salt,*	
Flax,		Turks-Island, bush	48a50
American	7 1-2a8	Liverpool ground	50a
Flour & Meal,		*Sugar,*	
N. Y. super. bbl	8 00a	Havana, white, lb	13a15
Western (canal)	8 37a8 62	—— brown	10a11
Rye flour	4 00a4 12	New-Orleans	7a8 1-4
Indian meal	3 00a3 12	Loaf	17a20
Grain,		Lump	15a16
Wheat, northern	1 65a1 70	*Tallow,*	
—— western	1 65a1 70	American, lb	7 3-4a8
Rye	70a72	*Teas,*	
Corn, north yellow	56a58	Bohea, lb	28a3[illegible]
Oats	30a34	Souchong	47a75
Barley	50a52	Hyson-skin	40a75
Beans, 7 bush's	7 50a9 00	Young-Hyson	70a1 0[illegible]
Hides,		Hyson	80a1 1[illegible]
LaPlata, lb	14a15	Gunpowder	1 00a1 2[illegible]
S. A. horse, p'ce	1 50a1 75	Imperial	1 00a1 25
Hops,		*Tobacco,*	
First sort, lb	9a	Richmond, lb	$ 1-4a6
Lumber,		Cuba	12a2[illegible]
B'rds, pine, M	15 00a16 00	*Wines,*	
Plank, pine,	30 00a35 00	Madeira, gal	2 00a3 00
Scantling,	15 00a16 00	Port	1 37a2 0[illegible]
Do oak,	20 00a25 00	Teneriffe, L P	90a1 25
Shingles, b'dle	2 50a3 50	*Wool,*	
Oak timb. sq ft	20a25	Merino, Amer fl. lb	35a40
Hoops, per M	25 00a	—— pulled	34a35
Staves, pipe	48 00a50 00	Common	20a40
—— hhd	34 00a	Spinning	20a34
—— bbl	24 00a27 00	Amer Hatters	20a24

AGENTS

FOR THE WESTERN RECORDER.

Adams, P. D. Stone
Antwerp, Dr C. Preston
Augusta, Gen J. J. Knox, & W. H. Chandler, Esq
Boonville, William Sippell
Brownville, J. Ballard
Burlington, Silas Maynerd
Canton, Asa Conkey
Cape-Vincent, R. T. Lee
Cazenovia, A. Kingsbury
Champion, Rev N. Dutton
Cherry-Valley, A. Crafts
Cicero, J. Cody, P. M.
Clinton, Dr S. Hastings, Jr
Constable, S. Wyman
Constantia, Rev C. Lewis
DeKalb, G. Townsley, P.M
Delphi, M. B. Sloeum
Detroit, E. F. Hastings
Ellisburgh, Charles Avery
Evans' Mills, C.W. Candee
Exeter, Rev Mr Storrs
Fairfield, A. P. Cumings
Fall-Creek, Dr N. Branch and Dea A. Sears
Fredonia, P. Wells
Fayetteville, J. McVickar
Ft. Covington, J. Parkhurst
Genesco, Truman Hastings
Geneva, Horace Hastings
Governeur, H. D. Smith
Guilford, Dea S. Jewell
Granville, Z. R. Shipherd
Hamilton, Jason Olds
Harpersville, Azor Smith
Henderson, A. Atherton
Homer, J. Searl
Hopkinton, A. Warner
Jamesville, I. W. Brewster
Lee, S. Mead
Lima, Rev J. Barnard
Lowville, P. Abbott
Manlius, H. W. Ewers
Madrid, Rev J. Hurlburt
Mexico, W. Mitchell
Morrisville. Pond & Knox
New-Haven, C. R. Wells
New-Lebanon Springs, A. Peabody
Newark, J. C. Kanouse.
New-Stockbridge, Rev. L. Wilcox
Norfolk, Erastus Hall
Ogdensburgh, J. Seeley
Onondaga Hollow, Rev W. Thatcher
Oswego, W. S. Maynard
Oxbow, Rev J. Sanford
Paris, T. Simmons
Palatine, J. Nellis
Palmyra, Rev A E Campbell
Penn Yan, Ira Gould
Pitcher, Rev Mr Bradford
Port-Gibson James Field
Potsdam, S. Raymond
Parishville, Joel Potter
Prattsburgh, J. W Hopkins
Richland, S. Meacham
Rodman, H. C. Strong
Rome, Norman Seymour
Rutland, Rev A. W. Platt, & Amos Mallary
Sacket's Harbor, C. Camp
Salina, Dr A. S. Ball
Smithville, R. Pearson
Stephentown, Rev. A. E. Beach
Stockholm, L. Pettibone
Stowes Sq. Rev Mr Crandall
Sullivan, Dr J. Kennedy
Sherburne, William Avery
Taberg, William Firman
The Square, (Scipio), Benoni Smith, P. M.
Trenton, Dea Younglove
Troy, Dr A. Robbins
Urbana, Lem'l D. Hastings
Vernon, J. Patten
Vernon Centre, Starr Clark
Verona, Rev I. Brainard
Volney, Rev A. Caldwell
Watertown, Silas Clark
Western, G. Brayton, Esq
Westford, Charles Maxon
Westmoreland, Wm. Newcomb
Whitesboro', Rev J. Frost
Wyomat's Kill, A. Tracy.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

New-York.		Newark Insur. Comp.	par
City Banks,	par	Trenton Banking Co.	do
Except Franklin	broke	Railway Farm. & Mech.	do
Long-Island Bank	par	Salem S. M. & B. Co.	1 1-2
Dutchess County	par	Monmouth	broken
Lansingburgh	par	Franklin	do
Bank of Albany*	1-2	Hoboken B. & Grazing	do
Albany State Bank*	do	Protection & Lomb'd	do
Do. Mech. & Farm.	do	Jersey City	do
Do. Commercial	do	State, Trenton	do
Newburgh*	do	All others	1-2
Columbia, Hudson	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Middle District	do	Philadelphia Banks	par
Orange County	do	Chester County	1-2
Catskill	do	Delaware County	do
Troy	do	Reading	3-4
Farmers', Troy*	do	York	1
Mohawk	do	Pittsburgh	do
Geneva	5-8	Gettysburgh	do
Utica	do	Chambersburgh	do
Utica Branch	do	Carlisle	do
Auburn	do	Lancaster	do
Ontario	do	Greensburgh	5
Central	do	Brownville	do
Chenango	do	Silver-Lake	25
Rochester	do	All others uncert. or	broken
Newburgh Bran. Ithaca	do	*Maryland.*	
Jefferson County	do	Baltimore banks	1-2
Wash. & Warren,	1 1-2	Somerset & Wor.	broken
Niagara	broken	Snowhill	do
Plattsburgh	do	Princess Ann	do
Greene county	do	Cumberland	do
J. Barker's Exchange	do	All others	1 1-2 a 2
Maine.		*Dist. Columbia.*	
Bath	10	Bank of Columbia	25
Waterville	do	Alexandria Mer.	broken
Castine	broken	Franklin	do
Wiscasset	do	All others	1 a 1 1-2
Kennebec	do	*Virginia.*	
Passamaquoddy	do	All the Banks	5
Hallowell & Augusta	do	*North-Carolina.*	
All others	3-4	All the Banks	5
New-Hampshire.		*South-Carolina.*	
Cheshire Bank	3-4	Charleston Banks	3
Exeter	1[illegible]	*Georgia.*	
All others	3-4	All the Banks	5
Vermont.		*Ohio.*	
Banks of this state	1-2	Chilicothe	5
Massachusetts.		Iarietta	do
Berkshire bank	brok[illegible]	Steubenville	do
Essex, Salem	do	Farmers & Mec.	do
All others	1-2	Lancaster	do
Connecticut.		St. Clairsville	do
Norwich Bank	par	Mount-Pleasant	do
Bridgeport	do	Western Reserve	do
Eagle, New-Haven	broken	Columbus	do
Derby	do	All others uncert. or	broken
Thames	5-8	*Miscellaneous.*	
Windham County	do	New-Orleans Banks	5
All others	1-2	Nashville	broken
Rhode-Island.		Michigan	1
Banks of this state	1-2	Detroit	broken
New-Jersey.		Upper-Canada, York	3
State, Newark	par	Kingston	broken
Do. Elizab'thtown	do	Quebec	3
Do. New-Brunswick	do	Montreal	3

Bills of these Banks, $20 and upwards, par.

ADAMS' NEW ARITHMETIC.

HASTINGS & TRACY continue to publish Adams' New Arithmetic, the best work of the kind in use, and can supply booksellers and individuals, in any quantity, and on as good terms as they can be procured from the proprietor of the copy-right. This work combines all the advantages to be derived from the inductive and synthetic mode of instruction. The School Commissioners of the state of Vermont, appointed by the Legislature, have recommended and prescribed it to be used in all the town schools in that state.

The following recommendations of this work have been recently given:—

Lancastrian School, New-Haven, Jan. 17. 1829.

The examination of Dr. Adams' New Arithmetic has given me much satisfaction. The analytic and synthetic methods of teaching are happily combined. The explanations are very clear and full, and the supplement annexed to each rule, will answer the purpose of a review, and serve to fix in the memory the principles. It will, I think, be found, particularly applicable to the wants of private students, as well as schools. J. STOWELL.

New-Haven Gymnasium, Jan. 16, 1829.

We have introduced Adams' New Arithmetic into our Gymnasium, *as we believe it superior to any other with which we are acquainted.*

S. E. & H. E. DWIGHT.

H. & T. have also for sale, the Literary and Scientific CLASS-BOOK, a work which is extensively used in the schools of New-England, and is much approved of by the instructors of schools into which it has been introduced in this state. The work is highly recommended in the North-American Review, the U. States Literary Gazette, the Journal of Education, and by a great number of private gentlemen.

They also publish DABOLL's ARITHMETIC, a work which has been long and extensively used in our common schools, and is too well known to require recommendation which they can also furnish to booksellers and others on the lowest terms.

Utica, Feb. 10, 1829.

M. BAGG'S TAVERN.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that his old stand, at the corner of Genesee and Main streets, having been thoroughly repaired, is now completely fitted up for the accommodation of travellers and boarders. M. BAGG, in connexion with Mr. ALFRED CHURCHILL, begs leave to assure such Ladies and Gentlemen as may favour them with their custom, that every exertion shall be made to render their residence pleasant and comfortable, and they hope to merit the patronage this establishment has heretofore enjoyed from a generous public. MOSES BAGG.

Utica, Dec. 16, 1828. 51

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

A. SHEPARD has removed from his former stand, at the lower end of the village, to the above Establishment, which is spacious and airy, having an elegant dining-room, handsomely fitted, seventy feet long, many private parlours, and good single bed-rooms. It is situated on Genesee street, a few rods above the canal, where it is remarkably pleasant, having a view of the village and surrounding country. The establishment is new, the furniture appropriate; and from his experience in this business, his extensive acquaintance, and his knowledge of what is due to travellers generally, he trusts the public will be satisfied with their treatment. At this establishment he can accommodate double the number of persons which he could at his old stand, and more comfortably; and it is intended that nothing shall be wanting to render it a desirable resting place for ladies and gentlemen.

There is a Stage Office attached to the establishment, where seats may be taken in any direction from this place. Baggage taken from and to the canal free of expense. ☞ Board, by the day, week or month.

Utica, Oct. 27, 1828. 44

FOR SALE.

THE following valuable Property, situated in the town of Augusta, Oneida county, is offered for sale, to wit:—

One FARM, containing 190 acres of excellent land, with a good Dwelling-House, Barn, Sheds, &c. A part of said Farm being lot No. 49, of the New-Stockbridge tract; the remainder is now occupied by John M Pherson.

Also, another Farm, containing 52 acres, lately owned and occupied by John Potter, deceased.

Also, the Subscriber's MALT-HOUSE and BREWERY, in said town, capable of malting and brewing 1000 barrels of Ale annually, and now in successful operation. This Brewery is situated where large quantities of Barley and Hops are raised.

Possession of the above property given the ensuing spring, and the titles indisputable.

For further particulars, inquire of the Subscriber, in the above town. JOHN J. KNOX.

Augusta, Dec. 18, 1828. 52

TO HATTERS.

FINISHING BLOCKS, of the best quality, and newest fashions, may be had at the Subscriber's shop in Whitesborough, or of the principal Hatters in Utica.

July 28, 1828. L. HOLBROOK.

ITALIAN PILES OINTMENT.

A CONSTANT supply kept at A. HITCHCOCK's Green Store, No. 83, Genesee street, Utica.

Also, a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINE, Dye-Woods, Dye-Stuffs, Oils, Paints and Groceries. *Dec.* 23, 1828. 52

BY order of James Dean, Esq. one of the judges of the court of common pleas in and for the county of Oneida, counsellor, &c—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of HIRAM ROSE, of Utica, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said judge, at his office, in Utica, in the county of Oneida on the eleventh day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, for the benefit of all his creditors, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act, entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated this 13th day of February, 1829.

7w6 HIRAM ROSE, *Insolvent.*

NOTICE.

DR. POMEROY, finding assistance necessary in his professional duties, has taken as a partner, JOHN P. BACHELDER, M. D. Dr. B. has been more than twenty years engaged extensively in the practice of Physic and Surgery, and for the last ten, has also been employed in different Medical Institutions, as a Lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery. The reputation which he has acquired as a skilful operator in all cases of Surgery, and his high standing as a Physician, will justly entitle him to the entire confidence of this community. Dr. Bachelder will not decline operating in any cases of Surgery, in which prudence would dictate an operation. He is prepared with instruments suitable for any operation. He has had extensive practice and experience in the treatment of diseases of the EYE, and has operated for Cataract more than eighty times.

The business in future will be conducted under the firm of POMEROY & BACHELDER, at their office, No. 14, Exchange Buildings, in Genesee street, one door below the Utica Eye Infirmary.

Utica, May 27, 1828.

UTICA EYE INFIRMARY.

THIS Establishment is now open at the corner of Genesee and Bleecker streets, for the accommodation of such as are afflicted with diseases of the Eye. It will be under the particular direction and management of DR. BACHELDER, who will attend at 12 o'clock every day, (Sundays excepted), for the purpose of advising and prescribing in all cases, and for performing such operations as may be deemed proper. Persons afflicted with deafness, or other diseases of the organ of hearing, are respectfully informed that those complaints will also receive a due share of attention.

Utica, Dec. 15, 1828. 51

WESTERN LETTERS

JUST published, and for sale at the Bookstore of HASTINGS & TRACY—WESTERN LETTERS, written during a Tour through the Western and Southern States, in 1825, 26, & 27; beginning at Fort-Harrison, and terminating at New-Orleans: By AARON TEAL. Price 25 cents. *Utica, Jan.* 20, 1829.

NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 58, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out with in one month, no interest will be allowed.

WILLIAM CLARKE.

Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. 98

COOK'S ADHESIVE SALVE.

THIS sovereign remedy for Bruises, Wounds, Weak Back, Pain in the Side and Breast, &c. is prepared by WARHAM COOK, in Marcellus, Onondaga county, and MOSES COOK, in Kirkland, Oneida county, and by them sold wholesale and retail. The following certificates are from some of the numerous respectable individuals who have tested its efficacy:—

We certify, that we are acquainted with the virtues of Cook's Salve; that for the cure of bruises, cuts, sores, weak back, pain in the side or breast, rheumatism, &c. it is in our opinion superior to any thing of the kind now in use. We therefore cheerfully recommend it as being worthy of the attention and patronage of the public.

Dr JONAS C. BALDWIN, Lysander.
Dr SAMUEL PORTER, } Marcellus.
Dr E. H. PORTER, }

I have frequently made use of the above mentioned Adhesive Plaster, and have generally found it useful, and recommend it to the public. Clinton, August 25, 1828. Dr SETH HASTINGS, Jun.

I cheerfully concur with the gentlemen whose names are above signed, in recommending Cook's Plaster as a valuable remedy. Dr E. BISSELL.

We the Subscribers certify, that we have made use of Peleg White's Salve, and also Cook's Adhesive Salve, and we give Cook's a decided preference, being possessed of better qualities; and we most cheerfully recommend it to the public. July 19, 1828

This certificate is signed by nine respectable individuals in Marcellus, two in Jordan, six in Onondaga, one in Westmoreland, and three in Kirkland.

Various other certificates of the efficacy of this Salve may be seen in the bills which accompany it.

☞ Sold also by WARNER & HARVEY, and HUST & BRISTOL, Druggists, Utica.

February 24, 1828. 8w3

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY!

EDWARDS Gum-Elastic Composition, for rendering Boots, Shoes, and all kinds of Leather, *Water Proof.*—The importance of keeping the feet dry, for the better security of health, is too well known to need any detail. The Proprietor would therefore only say, that this Composition has been obtained after repeated trials and considerable pains and expense; and the nature of the ingredients of which it is composed (the principal of which is Gum-Elastic) is such as to render the leather impervious to water or dampness, and it is *warranted* not to injure the same in the least; but on the contrary it renders it soft and pliable. It is intended to be applied to the under as well as the upper leather, and females will find its use on the soles of their boots and shoes very beneficial. It must be applied warm and with a brush, and dried in by the fire, after giving the leather three or four coats, and filling the pores. It will then resist the water for almost any length of time. Any other blacking can be used on the leather after this is well dried in.

N. B.—This Composition will be found one of the best for Engine Hose, Chaise Tops and Boots, Harness, &c. Sold wholesale and retail, by

WARNER & HARVEY, UTICA.

Nov. 25, 1828. 48

SWELLED NECK,

KINGS' EVIL, OR SCROFULA, &c. &c.

MANY and fruitless were the attempts, both in Europe and America, to discover a remedy for this disease, until Dr De Bornieu, a learned physician of Europe, directed his attention to it. He has finally succeeded in compounding a medicine, which has gained an unparalleled celebrity in Europe, and is just introduced into the United States. It is recommended with entire confidence, as a sovereign remedy for swelled Neck in all its stages, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. It is entirely harmless, not containing a single particle of mercury, and may be used on children, as on others, under any circumstances whatever. The following certificates are given to show the efficacy of this valuable medicine over all others, for the cure of the above diseases, which no other medicine in existence can boast.

The following is from the Hon. Samuel Wright, who has been a member of the Legislature of the state of New-York, fourteen years:—

"NEW-YORK, *Dec.* 16, 1828.

"This certifies that I have been afflicted for nine years past, with a scrofulous disease in one of my legs, pronounced by eminent physicians of this city to be of a cancerous nature, which at times has been so bad, that I was unable to go out. Many and various have been the *pretended* remedies tried, but all in vain, until I was advised to try Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, Scrofula, &c. &c. which I am pleased to state, after using two bottles, has entirely effected a cure. "SAMUEL WRIGHT."

The following is from Mr Thomas Allen:—

"This certifies that I have been afflicted with a swelling in my neck, called Goitre, or Swelled Neck, for about six years past. I have applied to eminent physicians, and have taken every thing in the form of medicine, recommended for that disease, without receiving any benefit therefrom, and at length despaired of ever again enjoying my former health. A few weeks since, a friend informed me that Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment was an effectual remedy for my complaint. I immediately obtained it, and after using three bottles, I was restored to perfect health, to the astonishment of myself and friends. I therefore recommend it to those afflicted with the above disease as a safe and effectual remedy. Signed, "